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THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

An Important Cavalry Expedition to Beaver Dam Creek.

Destruction of the Virginia Central Railroad Between Richmond and Gordonsville.

Forty Thousand Rounds of Ammunition, Commissary Stores and Other Property Destroyed.

SKIRMISHING IN THE LURAY VALLEY

GEN. M'DOWELL IN THE FIELD.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
WASHINGTON, July 21, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The cavalry expedition I directed Gen. KING to send out on the 19th has returned. They left Fredericksburgh at 7 P. M. on the 19th, and after a forced march during the night, made a descent at daylight in the morning upon the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam Creek, twenty-five miles west of Hanover Junction, and thirty-five miles from Richmond. They destroyed the railroad and telegraph line for several miles, burned the depôt, which contained 40,000 rounds of musket ammunition, 100 barrels of flour, and much other valuable property, and brought in a Captain in charge as a prisoner. The whole country was thrown into a great state of alarm. One private was wounded on our side. The cavalry marched 80 miles in thirty hours. The affair was most successful, and reflects high credit upon the commanding officer and his troops. As soon as full particulars are received, I will transmit to you the name of the commanding officer of the troops engaged. I am, Sir,

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

LATE REPORTS FROM WARRENTON, VA.

WARRENTON, Va., Thursday, July 17.

The burning of the railroad bridge over the Rapidan River was caused by a mistaken idea of some of the soldiers, instead of by any order emanating from Gen. BANKS or the immediate commander of the expedition, Brig.-Gen. HATCH.

The Rapidan River, however, is fordable at this season at many points near the bridge, and its destruction can be a matter of no great importance either way.

Arrivals from Sperryville state that there was almost daily skirmishing between Gen. SIGEL's pickets and the rebel scouts near the Gap at Luray, and that several of the enemy had been killed. They also report that a reconnoissance in force went from Gen. SIGEL's command on Wednesday toward Madison, and several guns are reported to have been heard in that direction by travelers the same day.

Parties from Winchester by way of Front Royal, report that the guerrillas have paid frequent visits to the principal routes leading thither, and in the vicinity of Strasburgh and Middletown. All the stores at the latter places have been removed to more secure positions.

Adjutant-Gen. COPELAND, at his own request, has been ordered to duty in Major-Gen. HUNTER's army; his place has been filled by Major PELOUZE, of Philadelphia, formerly Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-Gen. FREMONT.

Dr. CHAPEL, of Nebraska, has been appointed Medical Director of the Division of Gen. WILLIAMS, in place of Dr. ANTISELL, who has been permanently appointed as Medical Director of Gen. BANKS' corps.

Gen. McDOWELL arrived here yesterday, and has pitched his headquarters in the field.

Sergt. A. T. JACKSON, of the Michigan Cavalry, has been appointed to a Lieutenancy in the same regiment, for arduous and meritorious services.

On Wednesday evening Gen. BANKS paid a visit of courtesy to Gen. HARTSUFF's Brigade, of Gen. McDOWELL's Corps. This brigade was formerly commanded by Gen. ABERCROMBIE, in Gen. BANKS' Corps. His visit was unannounced; but, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, it was soon discovered, and rounds upon rounds of cheers greeted his presence. His reception by the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment was exceedingly novel. The regiment was drawn up in line, and each soldier held a lighted candle, screened by his cap. On a sudden a thousand candles flashed forth, and the same number of voices shouted loud hurrahs as the General came from the Colonel's headquarters. To each of the regiments Gen. BANKS addressed a few brief but pertinent remarks, expressive of his past and present pleasure in meeting them.

Four companies of the Bucktails (Kane Rifles) are now encamped in this vicinity, commanded by Capt. McDONALD. Their ranks are thinned by the various bloody battles they have passed through, but they demand to be again led to the battle-field.

Your correspondent hopes to be able to announce in a few days the successful issue of an important enterprise now progressing. Beyond this it will be improper to say anything at present.

ORDER FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
WASHINGTON, July 21.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9.—Hereafter, no person will be allowed to visit Fredericksburgh, Warrenton, or other places near the lines of this army, except by authority direct from these headquarters. Passes for this purpose will only be granted to persons presenting proofs of their loyalty to the United States, upon their giving full and satisfactory explanation of the nature and importance of the business requiring the journey. By command of Gen. POPE.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

THE EXPEDITION FROM CALIFORNIA

Junction of Gen. Carlton's Forces with those of Gen. Canby.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

Information has been received here that Gen. CARLTON's Expedition from California, consisting of ten companies of infantry and a battery, regulars and volunteers, have reached Santa Barbara in safety and fine condition. There Gen. CARLTON formed a junction with the force under Gen. CANBY. This junction secures the driving of the rebels out of Mesilla Valley, Arizona, as well as out of the northern tier of counties of Texas, and the restoration of the authority of the United States over Fort Fillmore, Arizona, and Fort Bliss, Texas.

FROM THE ARMY ON THE JAMES.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

All Quiet—The Sanitary Condition of the Army—Hot Weather—An Abuse to be Corrected.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING,
SATURDAY, July 19, 1862.

However eagerly the impatient public may await and expect tidings of important work done by this army, it is just now an impossible thing to gratify them. As still and apparently as peaceful a congregation of people is gathered within these lines, as any city walls in the North inclose. Though our cavalry reconnoissances, as for instance one of the Eighth Illinois yesterday, reveal the presence of the rebel pickets at a distance of more than a mile and sometimes more than two miles from our front, there is no revelation of their existence by the firing of musket or cannon. All is serenely quiet, the chance, careless shots of the negligent among our own troops having even nearly ceased. The river and the gunboats furnish our cannon-music. Daily, either above us, the gunboats are sending their great shell into the woods that line the stream, or below, the fire of the armed convoys is heard directed against the vexatious rebel batteries which seek to worry our shipping without being able to interfere with their comparatively safe passage up the river. But the land that lies between here and the Confederate Capital is one day to resound with the echoes of fierce musketry and artillery fire, and is yet to be tramped by the feet of this army, more than ever resolved to be the possessors of that seat of rebel power.

The imperative necessity of a rigorously careful attention to the sanitary police of the camp has been urged on all commanding officers, the result being easily manifest in the improved tone of purity in the atmosphere, and in the greater health of the men. Upon our first arrival here, the prevalence of diarrhetic disorders was really alarming. Scarcely an officer or a private was left unaffected by them. Hard labor during the previous terrible week, with the scant eating of those days, and the great exhaustion of the troops, were all inducive of sickness, and it is only now that the hospitals are sending out the patients of the first few days of our arrival, no small share of them having been previously transported to more Northern climates. Now, it can be said that, as a general rule, the health of the army is improving.

The weather has been oppressively hot, and during a portion of this week, now closing, there has scarcely come a breeze to cool the soldier. But for three nights, inclusive of the last, heavy thunderstorms have come at dusk to clear the heated air. The mud these rains have occasioned, though a pretty serious drawback to their kindly offices, is readily accepted without a murmur, in view of the choice blessing.

The great movement at home for the raising of three hundred thousand fresh men, to help to speedily crush the rebellion, and the generous, enthusiastic response which is heard coming from all States and cities and towns, is the occasion of profound rejoicing among the representatives and defenders of the people domiciled here by the side of the James. It gives new heart to the men to feel that they shall not be allowed to waste their valor and their lives in sadly unequal contests with a foe far outnumbering them; to be assured of strong reserves—a great source of confidence always to the soldier—and the coöperation of powerful forces. One opinion prevails as to the disposition which should be made of these men, that they should be enlisted and sent out, not as new regiments, but to fill the skeleton ranks of regiments who have learned the art of war by actual experience. They would thus be placed side by side with veterans, who would greatly help to mould their new comrades, by the force of their example and precept, into the character of real soldiers. You cannot find a brigade in the whole of this army who would not absorb from five hundred to twenty-five hundred of these new volunteers, in filling out its full quota of men. If, for instance, Irishmen are to form regiments, why not rather let them devote themselves to filling up the sadly reduced ranks of their own brigade, and become participators in the glory of that gallant band of their countrymen? I am glad to report that Gen. MEAGHER was yesterday specially ordered and went to New-York, to use his powerful influence and eloquent voice in favor of enlistments. I know he will earnestly advocate the policy which is so generally favored here.

One thing more, and I am sorry to say that it is in the way of complaint, but I can hardy think that when the true state of affairs is known at headquarters, there will be further occasion for my criticism. Near the Berkely estate, which lies close by the river side, about a mile below the old Harrison house, is an inclosed space of ground, of about an acre in extent, and in which fine old trees are thickly growing, spreading their great arms over the graves of several members of the Harrison family—one among the number, the venerable BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Revolutionary memory, who once occupied and owned the Berkely estate; and of the Nelson and Bird families related to the Harrisons, I believe. Now, one educated under the ordinary prejudices of American society, is inclined to consider that there is something akin to sacredness about a grave-yard, and especially one whose earth has received such honored dust as this one has, and loves to see the spot respected. But strange respect has this little cemetery received. When we first came here, it was the shady retreat into which some of our butchers drove their cattle to be slaughtered, leaving the offal of the work behind them, and since then it has been used as a *corral* for both condemned and sound Government horses, three hundred of whom are now gnawing the bark of the ancient trees, and trampling upon tombs and gravestones. There are not many visible graves, it is true, in the old burial place, but that cannot change the feeling of revulsion which arises at the knowledge of such a strange disregard of the ordinary respect shown the graves of the dead. Of course, the blame of this thing rests on subordinates rather than any commanding General. F. P. C.

The Enemy Falling Back—The Surroundings of the Camp—The Rebels fortifying on the South Bank of the James.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

Cavalry scouts report that the enemy's pickets are four miles distant from our line. From this it would appear that the main force of the rebels is gradually retiring, as one week ago their pickets were but one mile from our own.

Reconnoissances are frequently made by the cavalry, but they seldom meet with either small or large bodies of the enemy. The main object of such expeditions is to discover the topography of the country. As usual, our camp is encircled by dense woods divided by innumerable roads and by-paths, some of which have probably not received the impression of a wheel or foot for half a century. Military operations render it important that the direction and terminus of each road should be made familiar to the Generals in command. To the cavalry is almost invariably assigned the duty of obtaining the requisite information, and it often occurs that after pursuing a road or lane through a forest several miles, the horsemen are surprised to lean that on account of the serpentine and circuitous course it takes, they have really advanced but a short distance from the starting point.

It is understood here that the rebels are engaged constructing earthworks of a formidable character on the south bank of James River, between Turkey Bend and Fort Darling. Of late, our gunboats have not gone up further than City Point. The rebels continue to fire upon our vessels going to and coming from Fortress Monroe, and occasionally succeed in doing some damage. The mail-boat *Nelly Baker* was struck in the boiler three days since, causing a fracture to one of the plates. She is now undergoing repairs. Another boat has been temporarily substituted for the *Nelly Baker*.

It is not thought that the guerrilla batteries will successfully serve the enemy in his efforts to cut off our river communication; but it is the opinion of many that unless the gunboats are particularly watchful, our steamers and transports will be continually subjected to inconvenience and delay. It is undoubtedly the intention of the enemy to follow the exclusive practice of harassing our vessels during the Summer months, or till such time as we may make active demonstrations toward the rebel capital, when, of course, he will be necessitated to act more on the defence.

Every afternoon, commencing from Tuesday of this week, we have had heavy thunder-showers. A slow rain set in yesterday, which has made the atmosphere cool and bracing. WHIT.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Louisiana with Union Prisoners—Rumors of Stonewall Jackson—Spirit of our Soldiers—Clement B. Barclay, Esq.—The Hygeia Hotel—Secesh Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Sunday, July 20, 1862.

The *Louisiana* arrived here this morning with 420 of our men—released prisoners from Richmond, on parole—sick and wounded; a list of whom is forwarded.

The information picked up, here and there, among these men, is such as to put our authorities on the *qui vive* respecting the movements of "Stonewall" JACKSON. It is stated that on or about July 10, his forces passed Savage Station on their way back to Richmond, having left Gen. LEE opposite our army. JACKSON's forces are estimated, at the very least, at 70,000 men, with any quantity of artillery, and they took the whole of one day in passing Savage Station—baggage train and all. One of his soldiers was heard to say, by our informant, that our people had better look out for him in the Shenandoah. The universal testimony of all with whom I have conversed is, that the rebels were most fearfully punished in the several days' fighting before Richmond—losing, at the least calculation, two men to our one; but JEFF. DAVIS, like a true despot, withholds the history of his losses, no matter how clamorous the South may be for knowledge, while we fearlessly—perhaps foolishly—lay bare our wounds for the world's inspection.

In another point, also, it is delightful to find the soldiers, of every grade, perfectly unanimous, and that is in love and devotion to their gallant commander, and faith in his leadership. No matter how sick and helpless they may be, they all vowed they would cheerfully die for him, and go again through all the hardships they have encountered. They are proud of the wonderful skill he exhibited in changing his base of operations, against the tremendous disadvantages that had been so stupidly and iniquitously forced upon him, and their faith is as unshaken as on the day they proudly sallied forth from Washington. "Two days sooner," said a captain to me, with flashing eyes, "and we should have reached the James River without the loss of a man, and the world would have been ringing with praise of such consummate generalship; but because Stonewall JACKSON got scent of our intention, and forced us to carry out our plan while fighting, inch by inch, there are fools who would forget our deeds in our losses."

The *John Tucker*, which left us yesterday evening for Harrison's Landing, had on board CLEMENT B. BARCLAY, Esq., bound for Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters, and supposed to be also on some secret mission of mercy to Richmond, respecting our sick and wounded prisoners. What reception Mr. BARCLAY will meet, if he reaches Richmond, it is difficult to say; but if they lay claim to any of the gratitude and magnanimity that dignify manhood, they should venerate one who has done so much for their own suffering men in our power.

In the comments I have, from time to time, made against combining a hospital with the Hygeia Hotel here, it is to be distinctly understood that no reflection is intended upon the latter establishment or its landlord, Mr. WILLARD. It is only due to that gentleman to say, that he is noted for uniform kindness and politeness to all his guests, and that he does all he can to insure their comfort under the difficult and confined circumstances in which he is placed. The portion of the hotel used as a hospital is rented by Government, and he is in nowise responsible for its location or condition, nor does its occupation by the Government for such a purpose prove as remunerative as it doubtless would if devoted to its legitimate use.

Among the latest arrivals at the hotel are two secesh prisoners who give their names as H. GRIFFIN, Surgeon, Fiftieth Virginia Volunteers, and C. T. WIDNEY, Surgeon, of Kentucky, although some here call the former "General."

The James River boat has just come in. There is no news from above of any consequence, except that at a point some ten miles below Harrison's Landing, and from which the rebels had been in the habit of firing at our vessels, the gunboats have thrown in shells, and completely driven them away. NEMO.

An Attack on Suffolk Apprehended—All Quiet on the James River—The Rebels Falling Back toward Richmond.

From Another Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 19.

I learn from a gentleman, recently from Suffolk, that some little excitement prevails there on account of rumors that the rebels are building bridges across the Blackwater river, which is thought to be preparatory to an attack upon Suffolk.

Our informant thought the rumors quite likely to be false, but said the sutlers there were careful not to keep a large stock of goods on hand, and that they had been advised not to.

We have had refreshing showers here for five successive evenings, which have cleansed and purified the air wonderfully. To-day the weather is quite cool and refreshing.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* leaves Fortress Monroe this evening, for New-York, not laden.

The steamship *Merrimac* arrived here last evening, from Port Royal, but brought no news from that section.

The mail-boat *John A. Warner* arrived at 3½ o'clock from Harrison's Landing, and reports all quiet there. No news from our army. The rebel army had fallen back ten miles toward Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 20.

The steamboat *Louisiana* arrived here this morning, with about 420 Union men on board, paroled prisoners, who were put on board about 12 miles this side of Richmond, to which place the rebels brought them in ambulances, and delivered them over to our Government. They have been confined in prison in Richmond 17 days, and were taken at Savage's Station and other places at the commencement of the battle, and were at the time mostly in hospitals. They say they have been very well used, except that their food was coarse and bad. About 80 have been sent to New-York in a sailing vessel, and the remainder will go to Philadelphia in the *Louisiana*, leaving here to-night. Their names have already been published.

RELEASED UNION PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 21.

The steamer *Louisiana* arrived here this morning from the James River, *via* Fortress Monroe, with three hundred and twenty-eight released Union prisoners, who were delivered to us about twelve miles below Richmond. They were taken at Savage's Station and other places during the recent battles. Their names have been published. Ample provision has been made here for their comfort.

THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

An Engagement on the Roanoke River.

CAPTURE OF HAMILTON.

A Crew of Contrabands the Victors in a Regatta.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, July 15, 1862.

An engagement of no little importance took place on the morning of the 9th inst., on Roanoke River, some sixty miles from its mouth, between three of our gunboats, the *Com. Perry, Ceres* and *Shawsheen*, and a company of HAWKINS' Zouaves, under Capt. HAMMELL, on our side, and a regiment of rebel cavalry, supported by a strong force of infantry and artillery, and a rebel fort which commanded the river.

The particulars are as follows: On the 8th inst. Capt. FLUSSER, of the *Com. Perry*, who is commanding officer of the naval forces in Albemarle Sound, decided to make a reconnoissance up the Roanoke as far as Hamilton, where he understood a rebel steamer was anchored, and also that the enemy were erecting a fortification and collecting a large force, with the intention of resisting all approaches to Weldon by the river.

After taking on board Capt. HAMMELL's company of Zouaves, which are stationed at Plymouth, (a very important point at the mouth of the Roanoke, and also the headquarters of the naval force in the Albemarle Sound,) the fleet proceeded up the river at a rapid rate, meeting with no difficulties until they arrived at a point some six miles above Williamston, where a barricade of rafts and piles were chained together, reaching transversely up and across the river. Just before the fleet arrived at the barricade, a deadly fire, from infantry in an ambush, was opened upon the *Ceres*, which was in the advance, killing one seaman, JOHN H. BRIDGES, of Danvers, Mass., and wounding several more. The *Ceres* immediately responded with grape, which, with some timely and well-directed shells from the *Perry* and *Shawsheen*, soon dispersed the cowardly assassins, with heavy loss, who then pushed on to the fort at Hamilton, to assist their comrades in resisting us at that point.

On arriving at the barricade, Capt. FLUSSER proceeded at once to blow up and destroy the obstructions in his usual dashing way. It was not long before he succeeded in cutting his way through this difficult blockade, which was considered by the enemy quite as strong as the barricade in the James River. On went the fleet up this narrow river, darkened by a dense forest on each side, through a continuous storm of bullets and grape from the innumerable masked batteries which lined both banks of the river on the bluff commanding the approach to Hamilton. Hamilton is situated upon an eminence, back some distance from the river, and separated from this important stream by a thick growth of heavy timber, which sheltered the hidden foe, who were raining down an incessant fire upon our gunboats, which were unable to elevate their guns sufficiently to do all the execution they desired. However, they continued to advance, when suddenly the rebel fort on the eminence, which was concealed from view, opened a terrific fire on the approaching fleet.

In the thickest of the fight, and when the result was very doubtful, Capt. FLUSSER discovered a large rebel steamer, loaded with rebel sharpshooters, coming down upon our fleet. Suddenly she turned a short bend, and before the enemy were aware of the near approach of our fleet, she was in good musket range. Capt. FLUSSER and all his men were in readiness for the new foe.

A shell from the *Ceres* raked the decks of the *Wilson*—for that was the name of the rebel craft—and bang again went a hundred or more Union rifle bullets among the sharpshooters on the rebel steamer, who, being astonished at the rapid advance of FLUSSER's fleet, leaped from every side of the *Wilson* into the water, leaving their deserted craft to drift into our possession.

As soon as our fleet got beyond the enemy's batteries the Zouaves, under Capt. HAMMELL, were landed with a howitzer, and with fixed bayonets commenced the advance on Hamilton, accompanied with a strong company from each of our gunboats, armed in the same manner, making four companies in all, who were ordered by Capt. FLUSSER "to flank the rebel fort and take Hamilton," while the gunboats were again to advance and silence the rebel batteries in front. Again the gunboats went into action, and such an unearthly sound—owing to the peculiar situation of the country—as the echo from their heavy ordnance in this dense forest, was never before heard. Soon there was a response from the rear of the enemy, which was the rapid report of the howitzers, and deafening cheers from our brave mariners and Zouaves, who had been led in a successful charge against the fort, which they took, despite a strong opposition, together with the village of Hamilton, over which the Stars and Stripes were raised with an additional outbreak of enthusiasm.

The shouts from our land force were soon responded to by a shout still more deafening, which was given by the crews of the three gunboats as they drove the rebels out of their masked batteries by three well-directed broadsides; leaving our forces in possession of the highly important port of Hamilton, with all its steamers, schooners, and a large amount of Commissary stores and cotton, which the rebels had no time to destroy.

The rebel steamer captured is exceedingly valuable to this Department, for the purpose of transporting troops through these shallow waters. She was not crippled or injured in the least, strange as it may appear, by our shells, which raked her decks. She is a stern-wheel steamer, of very light draft, and capable of carrying a regiment of troops.

In this engagement, every officer and man behaved in the most heroic manner.

Capt. FLUSSER, of the *Commodore Perry*, Capt. MACDIARMID, of the *Ceres*, Capt. WOODWARD, of the *Shawsheen*, have been through all the important battles in this Department, and are now well known to the country. Lieut. GREEN, of Company F, with a portion of the Zouaves, was on the *Ceres*, lending valuable assistance with his dashing followers all through the action. He was wounded in the leg, and was brought to the deck, where he lay during the remainder of the action, loading guns for his men, and speaking words of good cheer to them.

The following are the names of the killed and wounded on board the *Ceres*:

John H. Bridges—killed.
Manuel Sylvia—seriously wounded in the chest.
John J. Dennison—seriously wounded in left breast.
George Waterman—in the leg.
Nicholas Waysen—in the leg.
Edward B. Perry—in the arm.
Timothy Dacey—in the arm.
Thomas Rodgers—in arm and hand.
Henry G. Rose—shoulder.

Of the Zouaves, none were killed, though many slight wounds were received. On the *Shawsheen*, THOMAS SMITH was seriously wounded through the head, and a few others on the same boat received some slight wounds. On the *Perry*, one powder boy, a contraband, named STEPHEN JONES, was killed, while bravely performing his duty, and DANIEL DONOVAN, a seaman on the same boat, was wounded, and Mr. COLEMAN, the Executive Officer of the *Ceres*, had his pants torn by a rebel bullet while in the act of fixing a shell for the enemy, and a splinter sent into his throat from a ball which struck the deck near his head. Capt. WOODWARD, Capt. MACDIARMID and Capt. FLUSSER each had very narrow escapes.

This victory is of great importance, inasmuch as it clears the way to Weldon. It is impossible to estimate the loss to the enemy, who, it is said, left some forty or fifty dead on the field.

Since the departure of Gen. BURNSIDE with a part of his army for Virginia, Acting Major-Gen. FOSTER, the wheel-horse of the BURNSIDE expedition, is chief officer in command of this Department. This is said to be a permanent arrangement, as it is understood that Gen. BURNSIDE will be continued hereafter in a more active field of labor.

Gov. STANLY has recently returned from a tour through the counties bordering on Albemarle Sound, where he has addressed large gatherings of the people on the great question of the day. At Plymouth and every point where the Governor held a meeting, large county conventions have been called by the citizens for the purpose of making a demand on their delegates in the State Convention, to vote the Old North State back to her former position. His Excellency has many arduous duties to perform in attending to the varied labors incidental to the administrative portion of his department.

Quite an exciting and interesting regatta came off the other day in front of the naval headquarters. One of the two boats entered was manned by six contraband seamen, beautifully attired in man-of-war costume, and the other was manned by eight white seamen, who were considered the crack crew of these waters. Distance was offered the contraband crew, who had only been seamen some three months, but their Captain refused to accept of any advantage whatever, and insisted on giving the white seamen the advantage of two men. Everything being in readiness the word was given, and off went the boats, throwing the crowd, white and black, into the most intense excitement. Judge of the astonishment of all when the boat containing the contrabands was seen to turn the mile post first, and great was the excitement and deafening were the cheers as they came in some three rods in advance of the white crew, who were dripping with perspiration and thoroughly mortified at the unexpected result. They were inclined to think the contest was an unfair one, until the Captain of the contrabands offered to renew the race by having the crews exchange boats, which proposition was not accepted by the white seamen for fear of a like result. The Captain said his contrabands could not only pull a small boat faster and with more steadiness than the same number of white seamen, but that they, with others he had on board, could man his big guns with more agility and skill in time of action than any white seamen he had ever seen. Also, that they were more attentive to duty and performed more work, and were more civil and orderly than the white seamen.

This Department has sustained a very severe loss in the departure of Commodore ROWAN, of the Navy flotilla in these waters. Gen. FOSTER, backed by Gen. BURNSIDE, has made an urgent appeal to the Secretary of War to use his influence with the Secretary of the Navy in order to effect the restoration of Commodore ROWAN to his former position. He has been recently ordered by Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH to take command of the *Powhatan*.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF HAMILTON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

The bombardment of the village of Hamilton, N.C., a defenceless village, was a most barbarous affair. The following dispatch to the Raleigh *Telegraph* gives the fullest account we have seen:

WELDON, Thursday, July 10.

A courier has just arrived here, and states that seven or eight Yankee gunboats came up the Roanoke yesterday, and, without the slightest notice, opened a bombardment upon the town of Hamilton. The result of the grand attack was one infant killed on the part of the inhabitants. A portion of Capt. WHITAKER's Cavalry was before them, resisted their landing, and succeeded in killing several Yankees, with but two or three wounded amongst his men. The Yankees are now in possession of Hamilton—always an undefended place.

Unionism in Baltimore—The City Not "Loyal to the Core."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the flights of fancy indulged in by "M," in Thursday's issue of your paper, are likely to have a wide circulation, (I observe them copied *without credit* in this morning's Philadelphia *Inquirer*) and are calculated to give a very erroneous view of the *real* state of feeling here, I cannot, from a sense of duty to the loyal people North, who ought to know the *truth*, refrain from correcting them, since such statements are liable to produce harm in begetting a false security in the honor and loyalty of this city.

If a weary march through miles of dusty streets, without music to cheer the spirits, or a drop of water to cool their parched tongues, be "*a perfect ovation*," then was such experienced by the gallant men of the Ninth Vermont, in its passage through Baltimore! If a few flags displayed at isolated points, without apparent purpose or enthusiasm, be a "cordial welcome," then were they *cordially welcomed!* If a feeble cheer raised by some Government employes, as they passed the Post-office, be an "*enthusiastic reception*," then were they *enthusiastically received!* But if not? Certainly the "*welcome*," as seen by my eyes, was more like that to be expected in an enemy's city, than in one "*loyal to the core.*" Fortunately, their feelings were spared the annoyance supposed to be caused by the "sneers of a few secesh on the corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets," since, the line of march being through *Lombard-street, they were not at any time within two blocks of Baltimore-street.* "M." had probably partaken of *that dinner* at the Fifth-avenue on the preceding day, and the recollections of the succeeding march down Broadway probably lingered in his memory. Certainly, no such reception as he describes was accorded the Ninth Vermont in this city. I wish it were possible to indorse it, and his comforting conclusion, that "Baltimore is *loyal to the core.*" Nothing can be further from the truth. Remove the troops that now garrison our forts, and in less than a week we should be cut off from succor by the North, whilst Treason's bloody hands would be busy in destroying the lives and property of all loyal citizens. Our local authorities are powerless, or *worse.* Nothing but the *strong arm* preserves peace and order, and God forbid it shall be removed, until treason lies dead and buried never more to rise.

Treason to-day is more bitter in Baltimore than ever. The recent rebel successes (?) have emboldened its mouthpieces here to an extent that is almost unbearable to a loyal man. Having recently returned from nearly a year's sojourn in Europe, the contrast between the present feeling and that existing at the time of my departure is most striking. Numbers of my *then* intimate friends *now* scarcely acknowledge my existence by a nod, whilst the behavior of my immediate neighbors is so unbearable that I have been obliged to report it to the military authorities, *who have, however, taken no steps to abate the annoyance.* A number of ladies and gentlemen nightly congregate upon their stoop, (Southern fashion,) and until a late hour indulge in an endless tirade against the Government, and the "Yankees" generally; openly boasting of their secession sentiments, and praying for the appearance of JACKSON and his rabble, (they have dubbed him "Portable fence" JACKSON now,) when they threaten to do for every "Yankee" in the city. Their remarks being aimed at my family, occupying our parlor windows, you may judge of the extent of the annoyance, continued nightly. But a few evenings since they held a raffle for a picture, the proceeds to be devoted to purchasing delicacies for the rebel prisoners confined in our jail, which raffle, I regret to say, was attended by a man wearing the garb of a United States officer. And all this almost under the shadow of the monument consecrated to the Father of his country!

I have trespassed too long upon your time and space, but an earnest desire to let the *people* know the *truth* must be my apology. If all Secessionists South be as bitter as those of Baltimore, God help our poor bleeding country. W.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

THE FIGHT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The True Story About the Great Rebel Ram Arkansas.

Gallant Fight Between the Ram and the Carondelet.

Escape of the Ram Under the Vicksburgh Batteries.

CAIRO, Monday, July 21.

The dispatch boat, which arrived at Memphis Saturday, brings the following:

The report of the escape of the rebel gunboat *Arkansas* is correct. The affair took place on the morning of the 15th. That morning, in consequence of reports brought by refugees that the *Arkansas* was about to attempt to run the Federal fleet, the gunboats *Carondelet* and *Tyler*, and ram *Lancaster*, started up the Yazoo to reconnoitre.

When eight miles from the mouth they came suddenly upon the *Arkansas*, lying under the bank. As our boats rounded the bend, she opened upon them with 68-pounders. Our gunboats returned the fire, and for a short time a fierce engagement ensued. Finding that the channel of the river prevented successful manœuvering, they gradually dropped downward toward the mouth. The *Arkansas* followed closely.

Just as the latter was passing the bar the *Carondelet* closed with her, intending to board. She succeeded in throwing a grapple aboard and getting out a plank, when the *Arkansas* opened her steam-pipe, throwing hot water across the plank. The *Carondelet* replied in the same manner. While thus engaged both vessels grounded, and the shock separated them. The *Arkansas* succeeded in getting off, and the *Carondelet* remained fast for nearly an hour.

The *Arkansas* immediately passed down the river, the *Tyler* preceding her, and maintained a running fight with her greatly superior adversary. None of our gunboats with the fleet had steam up, and the entire fleet was so scattered that few could fire at the *Arkansas*, as she passed, without danger of hitting our own boats. As she approached, such boats as could safely do so, opened upon her, but her plating resisted most of the shots. A solid shot from FARRAGUT's gunboat No. 6, struck her larboard bow, passing through and under her plating, ripping it off for a considerable distance. What further damage was done is not ascertained.

The injuries to our fleet are light. The *Benton* received a shot near the edge of the after part of the larboard side, killing one man. The *Tyler*, which engaged the *Arkansas* nearly an hour and a-half, had seven killed and nine wounded. Among the latter were the pilots, Messrs. SEBASTIAN and HINES, and Engineer DAVIS. The ram *Lancaster* received a shot under her boilers, causing an escape of hot water, scalding six men—three of them fatally.

The entire National loss is twelve killed and fifteen wounded, five or six of whom will die. The rebel loss is not known, but believed to be considerable, as the hot water streams of the *Carondelet*, at the time they attempted to board, were thrown directly into her.

THE GUERRILLAS IN THE WEST.

The Rebels in Considerable Force Approaching Nashville.

CAPTURE OF NATIONAL PICKETS.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 21.

Our pickets were captured on Lebanon Road this evening, five miles from here, by a party of guerrillas. One escaped. Three bridges were burned to-day, within eight miles, on the Chattanooga Road.

The enemy is in force under FORREST, five miles from the city. The troops are out and there is great excitement.

MORGAN'S RAID IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 21.

Between Crab Orchard and Loudon MORGAN destroyed several wagons of a National train destined for Gen. MORGAN's command at Cumberland Gap.

The *Democrat* says that Rev. E. SINGLETON WELLS, Episcopalian, of this city, confined in military prison, will be released, if, in addition to taking the oath of allegiance, he will go to Connecticut, whence he came, and remain there during the continuance of the rebellion; otherwise, that he will be sent to Camp Chase.

STEAMERS FIRED INTO BY THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 21.

The steamer *Commercial*, Capt. ARCHER, from Memphis, arrived here yesterday.

Capt. ARCHER reports that the steamers *Courier* and *Eugene*, with troops on board, were fired into on entering Green River by musket armed rebel cavalry. It was not known whether either boat had lost any men.

On arriving at McAllister's Landing, two miles below Newburgh, Indiana, the *Commercial* was fired into by some guerrillas, one ball passing through the gangway and doing some damage.

The steamer *Belle*, bound from Memphis to St. Louis, was fired into by a gang of rebels at Randolph, Mo. What injury was done to her is not known.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 20.

Gen. HALLECK left here this evening by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Washington. He was accompanied by Gen. CULLUM, Chief of Staff; Col. KELTON, Adjutant-General, and Lieut. THROCKMORTON.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 21.

Gen. HALLECK and Staff left here this morning, eastward bound.

A Strike on the Lehigh Canal.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Monday, July 21.

The laborers on the Lehigh Canal are on a strike for higher wages. They ask one dollar and thirty-seven cents a day for their services; heretofore they have been paid one dollar and ten cents.

The strike is reported to be general. No one is permitted to go to work.

Sinking of a Government Steamer.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 20.

The steamer *Dunleith*, from Cincinnati to Nashville, with Government forage and wagons, sunk on the Falls this evening. Nobody was injured. The boat is a total loss. The cargo will probably be saved, but in a damaged condition.

There is nothing new from MORGAN's gang.

GEN. HALLECK ON THE ART OF WAR.

Organization of Armies—The Americans a Military People—Summary of Military Art—Criticisms on the Battles of Bull Run and Great Bethel—Corps D'Armee.

The following summary statement of the leading principles of the Art of War, with criticisms of the most important incidents of the pending contest, is from the pen of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, and will be read with interest at the present moment.

Foreigners have often asserted that, as a military power, the Government of the United States is exceedingly weak; and that the first great war in which we engaged would demonstrate this weakness. Our people have resented these assertions with considerable warmth; and to prove their want of foundation, they have referred to our little army of twelve or fifteen thousand men, to our military academy at West Point, and to the military spirit displayed by our militia; and, as evidence of our capacity to organize an efficient army in case of necessity, to the results of the War of 1812, and the Mexican War of 1846.

In reply to all this, European cavilers say they admit that our regular army is well-instructed and well-disciplined, but that it is too small to be of much avail in any great war; and they also point to the fact that the privates are mostly of foreign birth, which, they say, is good proof that the mass of our native population is wanting in military spirit. They admit that the West Point Academy is equal to the best military schools of Europe, and that it annually furnishes a small body of well-trained and well-educated officers; but they contend that the usefulness of this school is almost entirely destroyed by the system of appointment to and promotion in our army—such appointments and promotions being made almost exclusively from political considerations, and without regard to military qualifications. In proof of this, they refer to our army lists, and show that graduates of West Point have much less chance of preferment than noisy, pot-house politicians, who are ignorant of the first elements of military science. With regard to our militia, they say that, although good and brave men, they are without military experience or discipline, and although valuable as an auxiliary force, to man our fortifications and to repel an invasion, they would be of very little use in the open field and in the face of veteran troops. With regard to the War of 1812 with England, they say that the first campaigns proved beyond dispute our want of military efficiency, and that it was only in the last year of the war, and after a dearly-bought experience of our faulty military organization, that we were able to cope with the small force which Great Britain, engaged in her mighty European contests with NAPOLEON, was able to send against us; for the Mexican War, they say we contended with troops still less instructed and disciplined than our own.

Whatever we may think of the justness of these foreign criticisms, we must admit that we are not, in the strict sense of that word, a *military* people; and that the military art has received very little attention in this country, as compared with the nations of Europe. And this is by no means strange. More than three quarters of a century have elapsed since the acknowledgment of our National independence, and during all that time, except the War of 1812, with England, we have enjoyed an almost uninterrupted peace—for our Indian border wars and our short conflict with the weak and demoralized Republic of Mexico were too limited and local to produce much effect upon the country generally; consequently, the attention of our people, for nearly a century, has been directed almost exclusively to other pursuits than that of arms, and they are better acquainted with any other science than that of war. Indeed, politicians have generally assured us that we need no army, and that our brave but uninstructed militia is sufficient for all purposes for which a military force will ever be required by our Government. The present war is opening our eyes to this error, *and the disaster of Bull Run has taught us that mere courage and numbers, without instruction or discipline, or competent officers to command, are not likely very soon to restore the authority of the Government and the peace of the country.*

War is the most comprehensive and difficult to be understood of all the sciences, for it embraces nearly every branch of human learning. Hence it is, that while nearly every country furnishes good chemists, botanists, geologists, theologians, jurists and statesmen, but very few skillful Generals have been found in any age. And yet in our country it seems to be thought that *anybody* will do for a General; and a politician or pettifogger has only to put on epaulettes, and exchange his stump speeches or briefs for a sword, in order to qualify him to lead armies into the field and to direct the difficult and complicated operations of a campaign, siege or battle! While we must admire the brazen impudence of the individuals who make these sudden and wonderful transformations, *it is difficult to understand why the Government, which is supposed to seek victories rather than defeats, should appoint such men to command our armies, and why a people, who are supposed to value their lives and reputation, should tolerate them!* If mere politicians, who never drilled a company or read a military book, are to command our armies, why not make Judges and District-Attorneys of masons and carpenters who never read a law book or wrote a brief? If it only requires a piece of parchment to convert a politician into a General, certainly the same magic process will transform a blacksmith into a judge, or a butcher into a surgeon!

WASHINGTON, in his last Annual Message, Dec. 7, 1796, in urging upon Congress the importance of military instruction, used the following words: "Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples superficially viewed, a thorough examination of the subject will evince that the art of war is both comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous study: and that the possession of it, in its most improved and perfect state, is always of great moment to the security of a nation." Had we given heed to WASHINGTON's Farewell Address the present rebellion would never have occurred; and had the Federal Government listened to the advice contained in the foregoing extract from his last Annual Message, it would not now be lamenting the disasters of Great Bethel and Bull Run.

The people are beginning to awaken to the importance of military instruction; and they ask of the Government that it cease appointing politicians, ignorant of military science, to lead our armies. *Men who pay their money and peril their lives in support of the war for the Union, have had enough of "mustang" Generals; they now demand that these be replaced by men of military education and experience.* Moreover, the people themselves are beginning to learn something of war, or at least, to desire to learn, for there is just now an unprecedented demand for military books. In order to assist the popular understanding of this subject, we propose to give a brief

SYNOPSIS OF THE MILITARY ART.

WAR has been defined, *the art of organizing and moving military forces*, and is usually divided into four distinct branches: Strategy, Engineering, Logistics and Tactics.

Strategy is the art of directing masses upon decisive points; or, in the words of BULOW, it embraces "the hostile movements of two armies, made beyond the view of each other, or—if it be preferred—beyond the effect of cannon."

Engineering embraces the disposition of material obstacles to resist an attack, and the means to be used to overcome these obstacles in making an attack.

Logistics embraces the means of transportation and supply.

Tactics is the art of bringing troops into action, or of moving them in the presence of an enemy—that is, within his view, and within reach of his artillery.

We will illustrate these definitions by reference to the present war. To determine the general plan of campaign—that is the points at which troops are to be assembled, as at Fortress Monroe, Arlington, the Ohio River, Cairo, St. Louis, &c., and the lines upon which they are to move against the enemy—belongs to strategy. The location and construction of fortifications, batteries, military bridges, the reconnoissance of the enemy's works, position and numbers, and his lines of communication, belong to engineering. The providing of means for supplying and moving the troops so collected belong to logistics. And the manner of bringing them into action, or of manœuvering them on the field of battle, belongs to tactics. Thus, the sending of PATTERSON's column against Martinsburgh and Winchester, while McDOWELL moved on Manassas Junction, was a matter of strategy. So also the concentration of the forces of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD at Bull Run was a strategic movement. But the dispositions made of the troops on both sides for the battle, and the manœuvres made during this engagement, were all matters belonging to tactics. The establishment of batteries, and other means to strengthen his position, devised by BEAUREGARD, and the examination of these defences, and the adoption of means for overcoming these obstacles by McDOWELL, were matters belonging to engineering. And the means of supplying these armies, and of transporting these supplies, belonged to logistics.

Having pointed out what is understood by strategy, we will add a few of the general rules which belong to that branch of military art. In selecting a base of operations, it is stated by the best authorities, that troops should never be placed upon the circumference of a circle the centre of which is occupied by an enemy; for in that case the enemy can select his point of attack or defence, and, by concentrating his forces on that point, can successfully resist or attack the forces brought against him. Thus, in the present campaign, the Federal troops were assembled at Fortress Monroe, Arlington, Martinsburgh, Grafton, Parkersburgh, Cincinnati and Cairo, while the Confederate forces were concentrated on Lynchburgh, Richmond, and Manassas Junction—one party on the circumference, and the other concentrated near the centre.

Again, in selecting lines of operation, it is said that troops should never be moved on *exterior* lines, unless the forces on each line are superior to the combined forces of the enemy. The reason of this rule is obvious: by moving on *exterior* lines, we permit the enemy to attack either of our lines with his combined forces, the other being outside and too distant to render any assistance to the line attacked. On the contrary, by moving on *interior* lines, our forces being nearer together than those of the enemy, may be readily concentrated on any weak point which may be presented. *It matters little whether our lines be single or double, provided we can unite our forces sooner than the enemy can unite his; the great object being to concentrate upon the decisive point a larger force than the enemy can bring to resist our attack. This is the great secret, if secret it can be called, of all strategic manœuvers.*

History furnishes us with numerous examples of both interior and exterior lines of operation. In 1777, BURGOYNE moved on exterior lines against the army of GATES. In 1814, the army of Silesia and the grand Austro-Russian army pursued exterior lines, leaving NAPOLEON to operate with his whole force upon either one or the other, as circumstances might require. In the Italian campaigns of 1796 and 1797, nearly all of NAPOLEON's movements were interior and central; and he was thus enabled, with a small force, to pierce and destroy the large armies which Austria sent against him. The same may be said of his campaigns of 1805 and 1809, against Austria; of 1806 and 1807, against Russia, and of 1808 against Spain. In 1815, with an army of only 120,000 men, against an allied force of 200,000, by his central advance on Charleroi and Ligny, he gained a most decisive advantage over the enemy—an advantage lost by the eccentric movement of GROUCHY, which left WELLINGTON and BLUCHER on interior lines, and enabled them to concentrate their combined forces on the field of Waterloo, and overthrow the army of NAPOLEON. The manœuvres of the Archduke CHARLES between the armies of MOREAU and JOURDON, in 1796, furnish a fine example of interior and central operations. To apply this maxim of strategy to the present campaign—PATTERSON and McDOWELL's columns moved on exterior lines, leaving the armies of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD between them; they concentrated their forces at Bull Run and defeated McDOWELL's army, and might have done the same thing to the army of PATTERSON. *Had the latter crossed the Potomac at Leesburgh, he would have threatened Johnson's communications much more effectually than at Martinsburgh, and at the same time would have been near enough to McDowell to assist him or to receive assistance from him, as circumstances might have required.* JOHNSTON must then have abandoned Harper's Ferry and Winchester and united with BEAUREGARD, or the latter must have moved to the assistance of the former; for had they remained separate, both PATTERSON and McDOWELL could have moved between them. In that case, BEAUREGARD must have fallen back towards Richmond, and JOHNSTON must have been isolated. If JOHNSTON had fallen back upon Manassas Junction, (as in fact he did on the 21st day of July,) PATTERSON would have been able to assist McDOWELL at the battle of Bull Run; whereas, by his exterior line of operations he actually gained nothing. Newspaper critics have attempted to throw all the blame of this defeat upon PATTERSON, and have compared him to GROUCHY at Waterloo. From all the information we can obtain on this subject, we can see no parallel in the two cases. GROUCHY made an eccentric movement from interior lines, thus changing his interior to an exterior position, leaving the great body of BLUCHER's army nearer to that of WELLINGTON than he was to NAPOLEON. Nevertheless, he was near enough to hear the cannonading of Waterloo, and might have reached the field of battle in time to prevent the disastrous retreat, if not to save the defeat. The country was an open one, and his army could have moved as rapidly as that of the enemy. On the contrary, PATTERSON's position was, from the beginning, an exterior one; he was some sixty miles from the battle-field, with a strong force between him and McDOWELL. Moreover, JOHNSTON had a railroad at his command, and could reach Manassas Junction in a few hours; whereas, PATTERSON, without cars, (the railroad being obstructed and the bridges destroyed,) could not have reached Bull Run in less than two days, to say nothing of the opposition which he would have encountered from the army of JOHNSTON. We know nothing of the reasons why PATTERSON's army was at Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry—whether his line of operations and his positions were of his own selection, or were the result of superior orders; our criticism is based solely upon the movements as they occurred, without any intention to blame or to exculpate any one.

Again, long or *deep* lines of operation—that is, where the object to be reached is very distant from the base or point of departure—are condemned by the best authorities; *for the reason that they afford the enemy an opportunity to operate on the flank, and cut off the moving column from its source of supply.* Moreover, when far advanced upon its march, it would be very difficult to reinforce a column moving on such a line. If the circumstances of the war require the adoption of a *deep* line of operation in a particular case, it is a maxim of war that it be so directed as not to be cut by a flank movement of the enemy. Moreover, in order to avoid this danger, the line selected should be one upon which the troops can move with great rapidity, and be through a country where abundant supplies can be obtained; for to carry them with the army would greatly retard its movements. To illustrate what is understood by a faulty *deep* line of operations, we will suppose that an army of five or ten thousand men was to be sent from California to attack the Confederate forces in Texas and Arkansas, and that the line of operations chosen should be by Mazatlin or Guyamas, through Chihuahua, Monclova or Monterey, the enemy being in possession of Messilla and the eastern portion of Arizona!

Tactics may be divided into two distinct parts: *grand tactics*, or tactics of battle, and *elementary tactics*, or tactics of instruction and manœuvre. The first relates to the formation of troops upon the battle-field—that is, whether they are to be drawn up in one or two lines, in columns, in squares, or in *echelon*, and how each arm is to be placed with regard to the other; whether the cavalry and artillery are to be placed in the centre, on the flanks, or distributed throughout the line, and whether they are to act separately or in conjunction with each other, or with the infantry. The second relates to the manner of forming lines, columns, squares, &c., of deploying as skirmishers, and of passing from one formation to another. The latter is the alphabet of the military art, while the former combines the letters of this alphabet into words and sentences. To illustrate this distinction, we will refer to the battle of Bull Run. The general dispositions of the troops on both sides—that is, the combinations and arrangements of the opposing forces made by the commanding Generals—were matters which pertained to *grand* tactics; but the orders of march, of fire, of deploy, &c., made by the commanders of brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, pertained to what is called *elementary* tactics.

The formation or order of battle must always depend in a great measure upon the nature of the ground, the position of the enemy, and the character of the troops; it is, therefore, impossible to lay down any general rule which would be applicable to all cases. Military writers describe *twelve* different or-[illegible] of battle: the parallel, [illegible] oblique, the perpendicular, the concave, the [illegible], the echelon, &c. &c., with their various [illegible] and combinations to suit the circumstances of each particular case. Our limits will not permit us to enter into any discussion of these different formations, and we must refer our readers to professional treatises on this subject. We will remark, however, that thin lines, whether parallel, oblique or perpendicular, whether straight, convex or concave, are deemed objectionable, for the reason that they are easily penetrated. Columns at a distance are also objectionable, because the enemy may move between and attack them in flank. Again, heavy columns of infantry by grand divisions furnish an excellent mark for the enemy's artillery. A reserve is always of great importance in a battle; but it should never be so large as to weaken the line. A General in command of an army of 50,000 men who should engage only 25,000, keeping the other 25,000 in reserve or in observation, would, by such a disposition, paralyze and render useless one-half of his own force!

Logistics, or the art of subsisting and moving armies, is one of the most difficult subjects connected with the military art. In most countries of Continental Europe these matters are managed, under the direction of the commanding General, by a corps of officers specially appointed and organized for that purpose. In the English service they are managed by civilians, under what is called the "contract system." The Crimean War demonstrated the vast superiority of the former over the latter. The English soldiers were left half starved and half naked; while the French were abundantly provided for, and at much less expense. In time of peace, and during the Mexican War, our army has usually been well supplied by means of the officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Medical Departments. But in the Utah Expedition, Mr. Secretary FLOYD introduced the English system, of contracts made at the War Office through his political hirelings and hangers-on. The result was an entire waste of the public money, deficiency in the quantity and quality of the supplies, and the introduction of political corruption into a branch of service which had hitherto been above suspicion. If such a system should be adopted and continued in the present war, the appropriation of $500,000,000 will soon melt away, and our soldiers be left naked, bare-footed, and but half-fed?

Again, the erection of fortifications, batteries, military bridges, &c., as connected with the movements of troops, and the attack and defense of military positions, form a most important branch of the military art. Unless furnished with a proper reconnoissance of the enemy's positions, defences, means of attack, etc., a General will be liable to commit most serious errors, both in his lines of operations, his points of attack, and his dispositions for a battle. And in order to insure such reconnoissance and such means of attack and defence, he must have competent engineer officers and a proper number of engineer troops. Without drawing illustrations from European wars, it will suffice, to show the necessity of such military reconnoissances, to refer to the

BATTLES OF GREAT BETHEL AND BULL RUN.

An army organized for operations in the field, consists of several distinct branches, or arms, viz.: the staff and administrative corps, infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers. The staff usually includes all officers above the rank of Colonel, and all officers, as Adjutant-Generals, Aids, etc., not attached to a particular corps or department and not serving with a company, battalion or regiment. In most foreign services there is a staff corps, composed of different grades of officers, who assist the General-in-Chief, Generals of *corps d'armées*, of divisions, and of brigades, in the performance of their respective duties. Administrative corps are organized to provide supplies and means of transportation. In our service, Aids-de-Camp are appointed from the line of the army, and the Adjutant-General's Department is a special staff corps; the Quartermasters, Commissaries, Medical Officers and Paymasters, are also considered as staff corps; but in England they are designated as administrative corps. All officers of the *staff proper* serve directly under the orders of some general officers; whereas officers of these corps have their special administrative duties to perform, under the direction of their respective chiefs. It is usual in our service, however, to attach the ranking officer of each of these departments to the staff of the General commanding an army; and officers so attached are very properly considered as *staff* officers.

The *General Staff* of an army, organized for service in the field, consists of the General-Commanding-in-Chief, and the officers attached to his personal staff, of the Generals of *corps d'armées*, or separate columns, and their respective staffs, of Generals of divisions and their staffs, and of Generals of brigades and their staffs. Two or more regiments form a brigade; two or more brigades a division; two or more divisions a *corps d'armée;* and two or more *corps d'armées* an army. Brigades are commanded by Brigadier-Generals; divisions by Generals of divisions; *corps d'armées* by Lieutenant-Generals; and armies by Generals or Marshals. In our service, in former times we had the rank of Lieutenant-General and General, but at present only Brigadier and Major Generals—the latter title being very improperly applied to Generals of division. The office of General no longer exists, and Lieutenant-General is merely an honorary title by brevet. Armies are generally named from their location or object, as *the Army of the Potomac. the Army of the West, the Army of Invasion*, etc, *Corps d'armées*, divisions and brigades are usually designated by numbers, as First, Second, etc. Orders are always issued from the *Headquarters* of an army, corps, division or brigade, and are signed by the General issuing them, or by some member of his staff.

Having described the general staff and administrative corps of an army, we will now pass to the *line*, or four principal arms, of which it is always composed—infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers.

Infantry constitutes the great mass of every well-organized army. It is usually organized into regiments of one, two or three battalions; each battalion being composed of either eight or ten companies. There are four different ways of engaging infantry, or of forming them for battle: 1st, as skirmishers, or light troops; 2d, in deployed lines; 3d, in lines of battalions ployed on the centre, or formed in squares; and fourth, in deep masses. Skirmishers are employed as scouts to fill up intervals between columns, and to act on the flanks and front of moving lines and masses. The particular manner of arranging infantry for battle must depend upon the nature of the ground, the position of the enemy, and the obstacles to be overcome. Squares and echelons are most effective against cavalry. These formations are usually left to the discretion of the commanders of regiments and battalions, who should always seek to render their forces as effective as possible in making or resisting an attack. The best tacticians say that offensive operations of infantry on the field of battle require *mobility, solidity* and *impulsion;* while defensive operations should combine *solidity* with the greatest possible amount of *fire.*

The arm next in importance is cavalry. Its principal merit consists in its *mobility* and *velocity*, as it has very little *solidity.* It is employed in battle in four different ways: 1st, in deployed lines; 2d, by regiments, in columns of attack on the center; 3d, by a mixed formation; and 4th, by a deep formation of several columns. The formation to be adopted in any particular case must depend upon the character of the ground, and the nature and position of the party to be attacked. The great value of cavalry is in reconnoitering before a battle, in charging upon exposed points during the engagement, in covering a retreat, and in pursuing and destroying a beaten enemy. The great expense of cavalry, and the difficulty of reducing it to proper discipline, and the increased importance of artillery, have rendered this arm less popular than in former times. Nevertheless, *an army without a proper proportion of cavalry will always be wanting in efficiency. McDowell's army was certainly very deficient in cavalry; and to this deficiency must be attributed, at least in part, the disgraceful disorders of his retreat.*

Artillery is next to be considered. The importance of this arm has been much increased within the last few years by the use of rifled cannon, and the greater accuracy of fire and range of projectiles. It is usually divided into *foot artillery*, and *horse*, or *mounted artillery.* The unit of force in this arm is a *battery*, which is usually composed of six pieces, two of which are howitzers, with the men and other necessaries required to serve them. The term *battery* is also applied to cannon in a redoubt, field-work, or other fortification, without any reference to the number of guns. A regimental organization of artillery is a mere nominal arrangement: for, in actual service, artillery never acts by regiment, unless as infantry—[illegible] case with a large portion o[illegible] in the Mexican war.

This arm admits of three formations: 1st, in column; 2d, in battle; and 3d, in battery. In column it ordinarily moves by sections of two pieces, each piece being followed or preceded by its caisson. In battle the pieces are drawn up in line, with their caissons in rear. In battery the formation is the same, but the pieces are unlimbered, and the guns directed toward the enemy and prepared for firing.

Artillery is used in battle to destroy the enemy's works of defense, to silence his batteries and disorganize his masses; and as an auxiliary force to protect the deploying of our cavalry and infantry. It is of immense value in protecting a point of attack, and in covering the retreat of a broken regiment or column. Artillery is one of the most scientific branches of the military art, and the officers of this arm should be thoroughly educated.

Engineer troops, on the field of battle, usually act as infantry, when not required for constructing batteries, or in removing and destroying the material defenses of the enemy. The great value of this arm, however, is in making reconnoissances, constructing and destroying bridges, opening roads and removing obstacles in the way of an advancing column, and in constructing defenses for resisting an attack. *Beauregard seems to have made good use of his knowledge of engineering in securing his position at Bull Run and Manassas Junction.* Officers of engineers should be thoroughly educated in all the branches of military science, and in our service they must be graduates of West Point.

The relative proportions to be given to each of these different arms in an army must depend, in some measure, upon the character of the opposing force, the nature of the country in which operations are to be carried on, and the obstacles to be overcome or to be opposed to the enemy. Nevertheless, experience has established certain general rules applicable to most cases of army organization. The infantry, as already stated, forms the great mass of every force organized for service in the field, and is made the basis of the apportionment; the cavalry is from one-fourth to one-sixth of the infantry; the artillery about two-thirds of the cavalry, and the engineers about two-thirds of the artillery. It is the opinion of some, that recent experience requires a diminution of the cavalry force, and a corresponding increase of artillery. This may well be done in particular cases, but it is doubtful whether there is any sufficient authority for changing the general rule adopted by the most experienced military writers of Europe. Any great departure from this rule, or deficiency of one arm, as compared with the others, will probably be felt in the results of the campaign.

CORPS D'ARMEES.

An effective organization of troops for all purposes is composed of three arms—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. Upon a due proportion of each of these depends their capacity for attack or defence.

Infantry is subdivided into "Infantry of the Line," who bear the brunt of the battle; "Light Infantry," who act as flankers; and "Riflemen," or sharpshooters.

Cavalry is second in importance to Infantry, and should be in the proportion of about one regiment to four.

Artillery has been developed to such perfection that in modern warfare it is sometimes the most effective arm of the service. It should, however, be well supported, and two batteries of six (6-pounders) field pieces is sufficent for one division of four foot regiments.

Upon this basis, then, 5,000 troops divided as follows, will constitute an effective army corps:

2 regiments of infantry of the line	2,000
1 regiment of light infantry	1,000
1 regiment of riflemen	1,000
1 regiment of cavalry	1,000
2 batteries (6 pieces each) of artillery, or 4 batteries of 4 pieces, if mountain howitzers are used.	

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing brief analysis of the art of war is necessarily very imperfect; nevertheless, it may assist a popular understanding of the subject, and serve to convince our officers of militia and volunteers that, in order to qualify themselves for their important duties, they have something more to learn than the mere manual of arms, and the elementary drill of companies and battalions. It certainly is an anomalous phase in the character of our people, that while they seek experienced and competent lawyers and doctors to conduct their law business and to care for their health, they are willing to intrust the expenditure of vast sums of money, the honor of their flag, and even their lives, to Generals who have neither military experience nor military instruction.

The Tour of the Arion Society.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, July 19, 1862.

The proposed concert of the Arion Society, which was to have come off at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, was not given, as the promised receipts did not bid fair to cover the expenses. You are aware, however, that the Arion did not make this trip with the prospect of any pecuniary benefit—it was only intended as a pleasure trip. The guests at the Falls this year are very few. Everything is dull, except the Falls themselves. There is more water in the Niagara by at least six feet than is usual at this season.

The Arion started on Friday morning for Rochester, where the last concert—the winding up of this excursion—came off yesterday. The Corinthian Hall, a very fine one, was well filled, and the success was beyond expectation. Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER again carried off the lanrels of the evening. Mr. MILLS received well-deserved applause. In short, this concert, and the whole trip, taken as a whole, is an achievement of which the members and every participant may be proud. It is the first excursion of the kind undertaken in this country, and it would be well if it could be repeated. This morning most of the members of the Arion returned home. Some are staying here, others go to Trenton Falls, and others, again, to Lake George and Lake Champlain, returning by way of Saratoga.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS INDORSING THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION IN OFFERING $50 BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS—NEW CROTON MAIN IN FIFTH-AVENUE.

At the regular meeting of this Board yesterday, Alderman WALSH in the Chair, the Committee on National affairs submitted a report (see official) embodying the result of the correspondence and interview of the Committee with the Governor relative to the measures to be adopted to encourage enlistments, and indorsing the action of the Governor in offering a bounty of $50 to each volunteer, and pledging the faith of the City to pay its portion of the debt incurred by the Governor's action.

The question being on the adoption of the report, Alderman DAYTON said that the Governor of the State and the Committee on National Affairs seemed to have formed themselves into a mutual admiration society, and after a long conference had agreed upon a scheme for raising volunteers by economy. The public had supposed that the Governor's proclamation originated in his own wisdom, but it seems that it was a joint contrivance between him and the Committee of the Common Council. And they now call upon the citizens of the City to rally to the battle-field, and go forth to disease and death for the enormous sum of $50 a head. It was disgraceful to the State authorities, and to the great City of New-York, that, in this crying emergency of the country, they should offer such meagre inducements to enlist in the army. Boston had already offered $100 bounty; Vermont gives all its soldiers $7 per month additional to the Government pay, and yet the great commercial emporium of the country hesitates and delays to offer the paltry sum of $100 bounty. He considered the action of the State and City parsimonious, and unworthy of its authorities, and advocated the immediate offer of $100 bounty for every volunteer.

Alderman FROMENT thought the action of the Governor highly commendable, and was surprised at the remarks of the Alderman from the Ninth. New-York had done as much as any other city to encourage enlistments, and would continue to do as much. The object of the bounty was to furnish means to the volunteer to support his family in his absence, but the City of New-York had thus far taken upon herself to support the families of volunteers, and therefore one great object of the bounty was secured.

Alderman FARLEY accused Alderman DAYTON of having done more harm and caused more delay to the cause of enlistments by his course than anything else that had been done; he said enlistments were now going on briskly, and there would not be any difficulty in getting the quota of this City, under the inducements held out by the report of the Committee on National Affairs.

The report was adopted unanimously, and 30,000 copies were ordered printed.

The Report of the Committee on Croton Aqueduct, recommending that a new main be laid down in Fifth-avenue, and appropriating fifty thousand dollars therefor, to be taken from other appropriations, was adopted. A message was received from the Mayor relative to enlistments for the army, and recommending that the city pay a bounty of twenty-five dollars to each volunteer in addition to that offered by the Government [illegible] was taken upon it.

The Comptroller submitted his quarterly report of claims again[illegible] paid during the second qua[illegible] number of copies were ordered printed. The Board then adjourned to the second Mo[illegible] in August, at 1 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

TENTS TO BE ALLOWED IN THE PARK—THE $25 CITY BOUNTY.

The Board of Councilmen held a special meeting yesterday, the purpose being to act in concert with the Board of Aldermen in the proposed allowance of $25 to each enlisted recruit, in addition to the $50 which Gov. MORGAN, speaking for the State authorities, has granted. Resolutions, referring to this subject—for which *vide* the official report—were referred to the Committee on National Affairs, which is virtual death to the project.

The quarterly report of the Street Commissioner was received, and a motion to print 2,000 copies occasioned prolonged discussion, and it was finally lost for want of a constitutional vote. The report of the Comptroller as to receipts and expenditures, which will be found in the official report, was ordered to be printed. The sum of $1,000 was donated to the Northwestern Dispensary, and the sum of $250 was awarded to pay for badges of office furnished to the Police Justices.

The veto of the Mayor on the resolution making the *Staats Zeitung* an official paper was taken up, and a motion to make it the special order for the first meeting in August being lost, the paper was laid over. The recommendation of the Mayor to pay a bounty of $25 to each recruit under the new call, was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, who, if report speaks truly, will report adversely. The veto of the Mayor relative to the appropriation of $8,000 for celebrating the 4th of July was laid on the table. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned until the first Thursday in August.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TWO MEN KILLED, AND ONE FATALLY INJURED, BY THE FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.—About 10 o'clock yesterday A. M., an accident occurred at the northwest corner of Avenue B and Third-street, whereby two men lost their lives, and a third was so much injured that his life is considered hopeless. The men were painters, engaged in painting a four-story house on the corner above mentioned, and for the purpose of enabling them to paint the upper part of the building, they had erected a scaffold even with the third story. The fastenings, owing to some defect, suddenly gave way, and precipitated them all to the pavement. The names of the persons killed by the fall are CYRUS BEAK and JOHN SHIELDS. JAMES BEAK was so seriously injured that his physicians said it was impossible for him to live beyond to-day. In addition to the injuries received by the fall upon the pavement from the third story, it appears that a number of spars and planks fell upon the unfortunate victims, and that they were thus bruised and mangled in a horrible manner. Officer McCOLLOUGH, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was promptly on hand, and by his orders the timbers were speedily removed from the bodies of the men, and the attempt was made, under the directions of the officer, to convey them to the Hospital. They first attempted to remove Mr. CYRUS BEAK, but they had proceeded only a short distance before it became evident to all that he was breathing his last. Officer McCOLLOUGH then directed the men who acted as bearers to take the injured man to a neighboring drug-store, but he expired just as they were about entering the latter place with him. Just before he died he exclaimed to Officer McCOLLOUGH several times, "Oh my wife—oh my family." The deceased has left a wife and two or three children, who reside at No. 298 Second-street, where the inquest was held. The verdict of the jury was that deceased came to his death from accidental causes. An inquest was also held upon JOHN SHIELDS, who died soon after the accident. A large number of witnesses testified that the catastrophe might have been prevented if proper care had been exercised in the erection of the scaffold.

THE NEW-YORK MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE AND NEWS-ROOM.—This institution has just been opened by a number of enterprising gentlemen in Pine-street, a few doors east of William. It occupies the two first floors of two buildings, each floor being thrown into one large room, about 50 feet by 90. On the first floor will be kept the market reports of the world up to the latest hour; ship news do., and commercial intelligence of all kinds, by mail and telegraph. Record books will be kept of all occurrences interesting to business men—prices current, &c. An observatory on the top of the building, in connection with the telegraph to Sandy Hook, will afford merchants an opportunity to hear the moment when their ships may be expected to arrive at their piers. Access to the second floor is obtained by a broad staircase leading to the reading-room, where may be found one of the most complete sets of files in the City. All quarters of the globe, and all tongues, are represented, that can be perpetuated by type. The ventilation of both rooms, as well as the lighting, is excellent, and the paraphernalia well suited to the wants of a Merchants' Exchange. The subscription price is $10 a year, which will entitle a merchant to take his country friends in with him. The American Telegraph Company will likewise have an office in the building.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF COL. CHARLES.—Upon the capture of Col. COGGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Gov. MORGAN appointed Col. EDWARD C. CHARLES to the Colonelcy of the regiment. At the recent "change of base," Col. CHARLES was badly wounded in the neck, and was for some time believed to be dead. This, however, turns out to be only one of the "rumors of war" of which St. Paul speaks, as Mrs. CHARLES received yesterday the following dispatch:

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21, 1862.

To Mrs. Charles, Hoboken:

Col. CHARLES here to-night on the *Euterpe;* will arrive in New-York on Tuesday.

S. M. ALFRED, Colonel Third Infantry.

The *Euterpe*, with many sick and wounded from the Grand Army of the Potomac, is expected to arrive to-day.

GERMAN CHILDREN'S PIC NIC.—The children of the German Industrial School, No. 439 Grand-street, had a pleasant pic nic at West Hoboken, on Saturday, (July 19.) Refreshments were amply supplied by the friends of the School, and the little ones had a most delightful day in the woods. Children's games and other amusements innocent and healthful, gave variety and interest to their enjoyment. Their songs rang sweetly and mellow amid the leafiness of the green places, and before leaving the children gave vent to their gratefnl feelings in loud cheers for Mr. REED, the proprietor of the beautiful grounds he had kindly allowed them to appropriate for their play-ground. The gentlemen present were Messrs. MACY, DU PUY, SHERIDAN, FOOTE, &c.

POST-OFFICE ENLARGEMENT—The improvements on the Post-office building, or rather around the building, are rapidly approaching completion. In a week's time letters will be delivered from the new windows. Many of the old boxes are taken away, and others are taken down preparatory to removal. The addition is well lighted, and will not need the aid of gas in the day time. Though not particularly sightly, and certainly not very expensive, the addition will prove a great convenience to the public, and a vast improvement on the unhandiness of the old structure.

A MAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of HENRY BURNS, a mechanic, whose body was found on Sunday in the ruins of the fire which occurred at No. 133 Eldridge-street on Saturday night. His remains were so burned and blackened that it was almost impossible to identify them. The deceased was 66 years of age, and resided with his son at No. 364 East Tenth-street. He was employed to take charge of the building, and it is presumed that he was asleep when the fire broke out, and thus became a victim of the flames.

A NEW MAP OF VIRGINIA.—The public will be glad to know that J. L. LLOYD & Co. have published a new and revised map of Virginia, with many additions. Virginia being now, and likely to be, for some time, the theatre of war, the public interest naturally centers there, and will secure for Mr. LLOYD the success his enterprise, in furnishing us with these really cheap but valuable maps, deserves.

ARMY HELPS.—On Sunday night a detachment of 27 physicians and surgeons from this City left on the express train for Washington. Arriving at that point they will tender their services to the Government, expressing the desire to be sent to the suffering army on the James River, for whose numerous and pressing wants the most inadequate provision is made.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of JOHN J. PARLAND, a lad 7 years of age, who died from injuries received on the 27th ult., by being run over by a car of the Hudson River Railroad Company. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FREE ACADEMY EXAMINATION.—At the recent examination of candidates for admission into the Free Academy, Ward School No. 35, Fifteenth Ward, had 85 boys accepted. This is the greatest number ever admitted from any one school at a single examination.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A lad, 10 years of age, named GEORGE THOMPSON, was drowned yesterday, while bathing at the foot of West Twelfth-street. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—July 21, 1862.
1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment Farley and Genet.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Smith, Alderman Walsh was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of presenting a Report of the Committee on National Affairs of the result of the conference with the Governor of the State, with the view to stimulating enlistments in the State under the recent Proclamation of the President of the United States.

Which was carried.

The Joint Committee on National Affairs, who, by resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen, July 16, 1862, were directed to confer with His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York, with a view of devising some arrangement or concert of action between the State and City authorities, in order to give an immediate and adequate response to the recent Proclamation of the President of the United States, calling for additional volunteers from this State, respectfully

REPORT,

That your Committee, immediately upon the passage of the resolution by the Board of Aldermen, transmitted to the Governor a copy of said resolutions, with a request that His Excellency would indicate a time and place most suitable to his convenience, when the conference contemplated in the passage of the resolution could be held. In reply your Committee received a telegraphic dispatch from Governor Morgan, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 16, 1862.

Terence Farley, Esq., Chairman Committee on National Affairs, New-York:

It is important that I should see your Committee, in Albany, to-morrow. Will you come to-night? Answer immediately.

E. D. MORGAN.

Although the above dispatch was not received by the Chairman until a late hour in the afternoon of Wednesday, the Committee were at once apprised of the wishes of the Governor, took their departure for Albany the same evening, and upon their arrival at the Capitol were received by His Excellency with marked attention, and it was at once apparent that the result of the conference would be of such a character as to lead to [illegible] results, and be mutually gratifying to all concerned.

After a full and free interchange of opinions and sentiments, but one motive seemed to actuate all present—a determination, fixed and unalterable, to second the General Government in its efforts to suppress the present rebellion of the Southern States against the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution, with all the men and means at the disposal of the State of New-York. Various methods were suggested and plans proposed, calculated the more effectually to give force and effect and proper direction to the effort to stimulate enlistments in this State, when it was finally decided that a proclamation should be issued by His Excellency, of which the following is a copy:

PROCLAMATION.

BY EDWIN D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, July [illegible]

Formal meetings of the people in different portions of the State, and individuals possessing the public confidence, have recommended me to convene the Legislature, to the end that a uniform bounty may be provided to pay volunteers to be raised under the recent requisition of the President, in such a manner that the burden shall not fall unequally upon localities. A call of the Legislature, and the deliberation incident to the action of that body, would necessarily involve delay, at a period when immediate action is of vital importance to the military service. The popular will seems emphatically to demand that an additional premium shall be at once offered to promote enlistments. The exigency clearly requires the promptest action.

Now, therefore, confidently believing that the people, through their Representatives, will ratify and confirm this act, and after consultation with those officers charged especially by law with superintending the fiscal concerns of the State, I do hereby offer and declare, that in addition to the bounty offered by the General Government, a bounty of fifty dollars will at once be paid to each private soldier who shall hereafter volunteer into the service of the United States. Regulations to that end will be immediately prepared and issued. This provision applies as well to recruits for regiments in the field as to volunteers for the regiments now being raised.

Individual and organized efforts are in no degree to be intermitted in consequence of this offer. On the contrary, it is hoped and expected that both will be stimulated thereby. The thinned ranks of our brave soldiers in the field appeal to us. Duty to ourselves, patriotism, everything we hold most dear, urge us to action. Shall we prove unequal to the crisis? Let the next thirty days answer the momentous question.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at [L. S.] the city of Albany, this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1862.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By the Governor.

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

The action above recommended by his Excellency Governor Morgan, must commend itself to the approval of every loyal citizen of this State. The City of New-York has already done her full share toward supplying the means requisite to accomplish the end for which we are all contending—the suppression of the Southern rebellion. She has already expended millions of dollars in money, and supplied tens of thousands of her sons, and is prepared, should the emergency demand it, to expend her last dollar, and sacrifice the last of her sons, in defence of the integrity of the Union; but, in the opinion of your Committee, such a sacrifice is not needed at this time.

The Executive of the State, with characteristic fairness and impartiality, proposes that "the burden shall not fall unequally upon localities;" and while this City is ready and willing to assume her fair proportion of the amount necessary to be raised to pay the State bounty of $50 (about one-third of the whole) to each soldier enlisted from this State, she, of right, asks that all other portions of the State shall also pay their fair proportion (about two-thirds of the whole amount.)

Arrangements have been perfected which will secure to every man who shall enlist from this State to make up the quota of the three hundred thousand volunteers recently called for by the President of the United States, immediately upon being mustered into the service of the General Government, at the time of enlistment, the following sums of money, viz.:

State bounty for every recruit	[illegible]
One-quarter of Government bounty	25
One month's pay in advance	13
Enlistment fee	[illegible]
Total on entering service	[illegible]

To which will be added a further sum of $75, being the balance of the Government bounty, to be paid at the termination of the war, or sooner, if honorably discharged from the service.

In addition to the foregoing, all who volunteer from this City, and who leave families, are guaranteed by the corporate authorities, sums varying from six to twelve dollars per month, according to the number of persons comprising the family of, or dependent for support upon, such volunteer; and in this connection, it may be well to state, that the City authorities will take it upon themselves to say, that for the future no interruption will take place in the payments to be made to the families or dependents of soldiers, by reason of the fund set apart for that purpose becoming exhausted.

Your Committee believe that the inducements held out to volunteers from this State generally, and this City particularly, and enumerated above, will be amply sufficient to enable the Empire State, at an early day, to place in the field its full quota of the additional troops asked for in the proclamation of the President of the United States.

Your Committee also desire it to be particularly understood, that by an arrangement perfected by the military authorities, volunteers will be enlisted, mustered into the service, equipped and uniformed, and immediately provided with the sum of ninety dollars, thus obviating the evils that existed under the old system of compelling volunteers, after their enlistment, and even after being mustered into the service of the General Government, to wait weeks, and not unfrequently months, before taking their departure for the seat of war, in the interval wasting their pay, should they have obtained it, or their surplus earnings from their occupations in civil life previous to enlistment, in the whirl and excitement incident to life in camp, particularly if located in close proximity to any of the large cities of the State, and upon their departure, leaving their families, or those dependent upon them for support, entirely unprovided for. Now, however, all this is changed, and instead of wasting weeks or months of idleness after enlistment, and before commencing active service, leaving those dear to or dependent upon him totally unprovided for, the volunteer is enlisted, mustered into the service, armed, equipped, uniformed and provided with the sum of ninety dollars in current funds, to be left with his family at his departure, all in the space of a few days; while if he should have enlisted from this City, he will have the additional inducement held out of having those dependent upon him for support provided for during his absence, and furnished with money, or the equivalent, to the extent of from six to twelve dollars per month, according to the number of persons comprising the family or dependents of such volunteer. To this your committee believe the faith of the City should be pledged, and a resolution is herewith submitted for that purpose, believing that it will be of far more advantage, and a greater inducement to volunteers from this City, than the offer of an additional bounty; will be of greater utility, and will conduce in a much greater degree to the comfort and well-being of both the volunteer and his family or dependents, while to the City the amount that would be expended in paying a bounty, independent of the State, can be far more effectually and advantageously expended in caring for the families and dependents of volunteers, during their absence at the seat of war, and affording the volunteer a guarantee that no matter what contingency may arise, his loved ones at home are receiving the fostering care and protection of the City authorities. Most assuredly a cheering reflection to all whose patriotism prompts them to volunteer from the Empire City in defence of the integrity of the country, and the perpetuation of the "*Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is.*"

No greater inducements, apart from the desire inherent in every lover of his country and its beneficent institutions, to aid in preserving its integrity, and transmitting to posterity the blessings and advantages of free government, could be asked or desired by any reasonable man; and your Committee feel justified in predicting that, ere the lapse of thirty days, the Empire State of New-York will have provided its full quota of men under the present call of the President of the United States for three hundred thousand additional volunteers.

In conclusion, your Committee have only to add that they fully indorse the action taken by the Executive of the State, in declining to call an extra session of the Legislature. They also recommend that the faith of the City be pledged to the redemption of its portion of the debt to be incurred in paying the State bounty to volunteers, and earnestly recommend the local authorities of the various counties of the State to do likewise.

The following resolutions, embodying the views contained in the foregoing report of your Committee, are respectfully and earnestly recommended for your adoption:

Resolved, That the Common Council does hereby unqualifiedly and unreservedly indorse and ratify the action taken by the Executive of this State, his Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, contained in his proclamation of the 17th inst., declining to call an extra session of the Legislature of this State, and in offering, "in addition to the bounty offered by General Government," a bounty of [illegible] dollars to each private soldier who shall hereafter volunteer into the service of the United States; that we deem such action eminently just, judicious and patriotic, and we hereby pledge the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York to the redemption of its pro-rata share of the expense to be incurred in paying such bounty to [illegible] unteers from this State; and further, that we earnestly recommend the Boards of Supervisors in the several counties of this State to do likewise, in order to strengthen the hands of the Executive, and justify him in assuming the responsibility, in the present peculiar juncture in the affairs of the country, of providing money, in advance of legislation, to pay a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer from this State; and be it further

Resolved, That this Common Council do hereby pledge the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York to a continuation without interruption, of the payments at present being made under the ordinance creating the Volunteer Family Aid Fund No. 3, approved June eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, until the termination of the present rebellion, to all persons entitled to share in its benefits.

TERENCE FARLEY,
MORGAN JONES,
ALEX. KEECH,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
HENRY SMITH,
W. H. GEDNEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN HOGAN,
IRA A. ALLEN,
Joint Committee on National Affairs.

The Report having been read.

Alderman Dayton moved to take up the resolution presented at the previous meeting in connection with the foregoing.

Which was not seconded.

The question then being on the adoption of the report, the same was carried on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Alderman Smith moved that twenty thousand copies be printed for general circulation.

Alderman Farley moved to amend, by printing thirty thousand copies, which was accepted by Alderman Smith.

And the same was adopted.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Petition of Morits Mehrnger, for relief of personal tax.

Which was referred to Committee on Taxes.

By Alderman Frear—

Petition of the New-York Hospital, for an appropriation.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That Honorah Lahan be permitted to keep a fruit stand on the sidewalk in front of store Number seventy-seven Cortlandt-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wilber B. Ranker, for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for professional services during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in writing opinions and arguing mandamuses in Supreme Court for the Fire Commissioners, and take his receipt therefor.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved to reconsider the resolution fixing Mondays and Thursdays as the regular days of meeting of this Board.

Which was carried.

He then moved that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet on the second Monday in August.

Alderman Farley moved to lay the motion of Alderman Boole on the table.

Which was lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—5.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Froment—9.

Alderman Farley moved, as an amendment, that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Alderman Boole moved, as an amendment to the amendment, that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn until the first Monday in August next.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment to the amendment, being the motion of Alderman Boole, to adjourn to the first Monday of August,

Which was lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Reed—2.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, the President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell Froment, Farley—13.

The question then being on the amendment of Alderman Farley, that when the Board adjourns it do adjourn to meet on Monday, the twenty-eighth instant,

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Reed, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, the President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Froment—10.

The question then recurring on the original motion of Alderman Boole, that when the Board adjourns it do adjourn until the second Monday in August, eleven o'clock proximo.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole and Froment—10.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—5.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting statement of appropriations and expenditures to June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting Quarterly Report of claims against the Corporation, audited and paid during the second quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was ordered to be printed, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in document form.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Froment moved to take up the report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct relative to the recent break in one of the two main pipes leading through Fifth-avenue, from the Receiving to the Distributing Reservoir, and upon which the supply of water to the City materially depends.

Which was carried.

The report having been read, the same was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—15.

Alderman Hall moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of a paper permitting F. Gubel to erect an ornamental shutter box in front of his premises.

Which was carried.

On motion of Alderman Boole the same was laid over on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Froment—5.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to curb, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that the report of the Committee on National Affairs, presented this evening, be published at length in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

Which was carried on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Froment—4.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution to place fire telegraph in the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Nine.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen June nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Board of Councilmen, June twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, amended by adding, "at an expense not to exceed two hundred dollars," and adopted.

Which was concurred in on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

Resolution permitting J. W. Dempsey to erect a tent in the square at the junction of Chatham and Centre streets, for the purpose of recruiting for the Second Regiment New-York State Militia.

Which was concurred in.

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the Chairman *pro tem.* announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, eleventh proximo, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN,
No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen:

DEAR SIR: You will please issue a call for a Special Meeting of the Board of Councilmen for Monday evening, July twenty-first, at one o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Board for consideration.

(Signed,)
JOHN HOGAN,
SIMON HAZLETON,
GEORGE ROSS,
A. H. KEECH,
JAMES HAYES,
ANTHONY MILLER,
ABRAHAM LENT,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
JOHN RYAN,
JOHN BRICE,
MICHAEL GROSS,
MORGAN JONES,
WM. H. GEDNEY,
JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN HEALY,
WM. ORTON,
MICHAEL SNYDER.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter, Snyder, Long—19.

Councilman Lent moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Lieutenant J. W. Dempsey to erect a tent in the square at the junction of Chatham and Centre streets, for the purpose of recruiting for the Second Regiment of New-York State Militia.

Which was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following Message was received from His Honor the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot doubt that you will cordially unite with me in the disposition to have the City of New-York do her full part towards encouraging recruiting under the new call for volunteers.

The United States Government gives to volunteers a bounty of one hundred dollars—twenty-five dollars of which is payable in advance. To this the State authorities have added fifty dollars, payable before the volunteer leaves the State. I would now respectfully recommend that to each recruit from this City, the Corporation give an additional bounty of twenty-five dollars.

The aggregate of this bounty money with the advance pay two-dollar enlistment fee, will give to each recruit before leaving the City one hundred and fifteen dollars. The pecuniary assistance thus afforded, will enable the volunteer to leave his family in comfort, and furnish the conveniences which he may himself need.

The resolution recommending such an appropriation, adopted at the recent large meeting in Union-square, in support of the Government, and similar resolutions adopted by the Committee for recruiting regiments in this City, appointed by the Governor, together with other indications of public sentiment, satisfy me that such action on our part would but meet the general wish and expectation of our citizens.

It is of the utmost importance that in this matter of recruiting, what is to be done shall be done quickly. I am satisfied that if the United States Government shall receive within the next thirty days, one-half of the three hundred thousand men called for, the moral effect of such promptitude, as well as the material aid, will insure the speedy suppression of the rebellion. Why should not this be done? Let us, at least, who represent the chief City of the nation, furnish a good example in the promptitude of our response, and the character of the provision we make for those we send to fight for the defence of our rights, and in support of the Government.

In my judgment the exigency justifies the departure from legality involved in the action above proposed.

In this connection I would ask your careful consideration of the resolutions of the recruiting officers, adopted on the nineteenth instant, of which a copy has been sent to your honorable body.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received and referred to Committee on National Affairs.

A message was received from His Honor, the Mayor, recommending that the proper Department be authorized, under suitable restrictions, to grant permits permitting stands in the City Hall Park, these grounds being regarded as better adapted for that purpose than any other locality in the City.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on National Affairs with power.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a letter from the First Directress of the Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, relative to the occupation of the building corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

Which was received and ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Board of Police, requesting that land may be purchased and station-houses erected in the Tenth and Thirty-second Precincts in the City of New-York, for the accommodation of the police force stationed in those precincts.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Police.

A communication was received from the committee appointed by the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, soliciting the Common Council to appropriate, in aid of enlistments, a sum sufficient to pay a bounty of at least twenty-five dollars for every volunteer enlisting in this City, in addition to the bounty offered by the State and National Governments.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, being a statement of the appropriations and expenditures from January first to June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the totals being as follows:

On City Account.

Balance of appropriations for 1861, and previous years		$1,433,974.66
Appropriations for 1862		6,193,267.18
Total appropriations		$7,627,241 84
Expenditures to June 30, 1862		2,977,022 44
Balance unexpended		$4,650,219 40

On Trust and Special Account.

Credit balance Dec. 31, 1861		$418,235 04
Debit balance Dec. 31, 1861	$3,972,343 11	
Receipts in 1862		1,536,957 69
Total		1,955,192 73
Expenditure to June 30, 1862	426,767 59	2,084,038 09
Credit balance	250,331 12	
Debit balance	4,539,557 06	

REVENUE AND OTHER BONDS.

Outstanding Dec. 31, 1861	$3,752,100
Issued in 1862	2,964,270
Total	$6,716,370
Redeemed to May 31, 1862	1,326,500
Balance outstanding	$5,389,870

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Orton—(introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby requested, to communicate to this Board copies of the correspondence between the United States authorities and his Department, respecting the use of a suitable pier in the lower part of the City, at which Government vessels may land sick and wounded soldiers sent to this City.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Desmond—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed, to advertise for proposals for erecting a house for Hook and Ladder Company Number Eighteen, on the lot now owned by the City, situated in Elizabeth-street, lately purchased by the City, similar to the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Fourteen, except being fifteen feet deeper.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Communication from D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster General, relative to receiving the bodies of deceased soldiers and passing the same through the City without the formality of the City Inspector's permit.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to City Inspector with power.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, be paved and repaired, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Joint Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that section seven of the ordinance to provide Relief for the Families of Volunteers, passed by the Common Council June Twelve, Eighteen hundred and sixty-two and approved by His Honor the Mayor June Eighteen, Eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be amended by striking out the words "That the word "weekly" be stricken out and the word "semi-monthly" inserted in place thereof; the paragraph then to read as follows: "Payments shall be made semi-monthly."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—19.

Resolution, That permission be given to John S. Platt to keep a newspaper stand at the lower end of Abingdon-square, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs be directed to confer with His Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York, with a view of devising and arranging enlistments, and of maturing some arrangement or concert of action between the City and State authorities, with a view of giving an immediate and adequate response to the recent proclamation of the President of the United States calling for additional volunteers from this State, the said Committee to report the result of such conference to the Common Council for their consideration at its next meeting.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built at the southeast corner of Thirty-second street and Madison-avenue, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted; the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with ordinance that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine, for the use of Engine Company Number One, to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company Number Twenty-eight, or Engine Company Number Thirty-three.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks of Seventy-second street, between Third-avenue and East River, be made thirty feet wide, and that the owners of property thereon be granted permission to inclose fifteen feet in width of the said sidewalks so widened for court-yards, similar to the regulations of portions of the Fifth-avenue, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-third and Seventy-ninth streets, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission when in their opinion the necessities of the City may require it.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Yule for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, in full for badges or insignia of office furnished the Justices of the Police Courts of the City, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—18.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase a new bell for the Union Market Bell Tower, by advertising for proposals for the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—17.

Communication from the Street Commissioner, submitting a report of the expenditures of that Department, for the quarter ending June thirtieth, with reports of Bureaus, &c.

Councilman Hogan moved that the usual number of copies of said communication be printed in document form.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healey, Desmond, Ryan, Repper, Hazleton, Snyder, Brice—10.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, The President, Councilman Trotter—8.

And the same was again laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid across Whitehall-street, opposite number Thirty-four and a half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, the President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—18.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-three dollars, to refund the amount paid by the said Institution for taxes for the years of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven and eighteen hundred and fifty eight, upon the premises formerly occupied by the said Asylum as a House of Reception, situate on the northerly side of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and numbered Thirteen Hundred and Sixty-one on the map of the Fifteenth Ward, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, the President, Trotter, Snyder and Brice—17.

Negative—Councilman Webster—1.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the First Directress of the Wilson Industrial School, for the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby donated to said Institution, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to charge the same to the account of "donations."

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Jones, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Brice—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Webster, Snyder—7.

Subsequently reconsidered and postponed.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Managers of the Northwestern Dispensary for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—19.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting the resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Stearns, President of the Inebriate's Reform Society, for the sum of five hundred dollars, to be applied in aid of the fund of the said Society, and that the Comptroller charge the amount to the account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Essex-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Keech, Snyder, Brice—11.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter—8.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. Schwabe, President of the Jewish Society "Ancei-Chesed," for the sum of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, to be applied by the said M. Schwabe in payment of assessment on cemetery of said Society in West forty-fifth-street, known as map number forty, block number six, ward number thirty, on map for sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh-street, and charge the amount to "Donations."

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Lent, Orton, Brice—12.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder—6.

Councilman Lent moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried on a division:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Lent, Orton, Brice—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Healy, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder—9.

And the same was laid over.

Report of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be directed to lay rails in the Eighth-avenue from the present terminus of the road to Eighty-second street, and run cars thereon up to ten o'clock, P. M., and thereafter every half hour until twelve o'clock, P. M.

Councilman Webster moved that the same be laid over.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—19.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken land on and adjoining New Avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, be immediately filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—16.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Webster—2.

Resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that Elm-street, from Duane to Reade streets, be paved with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the City to pay one-half of the cost thereof, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was concurred in by following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—18.

Resolution that the sunken rock in Harlem River, at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, be removed under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "Who is directed to advertise for proposals, and the same to be done by contract."

Which was carried.

And the resolution was lost for the want of a constitutional vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hays, Healey, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Brice—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Snyder—7.

Councilman Lent moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried by the following vote on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Webster, Hazleton, Keech—4.

And the same was laid over.

Resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Palanca & Escalanta to receive and deliver goods from the sidewalk in front of their premises, Number One Hundred and Seven Pearl-street.

(In Board of Councilmen twice lost for want of a constitutional vote, reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Ross, Snyder, Brice—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter—7.

Councilman Hogan moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two thousand dollars in favor of the Charitable Fund of the New-York Fire Department, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—18.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, designating the New-York Staats Zeitung a full official paper (with veto of His Honor the Mayor.)

(By Board of Aldermen, resolution adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected having voted in favor thereof.)

Councilman Webster moved that said matter be made the special order for the first meeting in August.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved that the same be laid over.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase the steamer now used by Hose Company Number Twenty-one, at an expense not to exceed three thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to give all the necessary repairs to the pier, foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, to be made forthwith.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, That a Special Committee be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, &c., appropriating eight thousand dollars therefor, (with veto of His Honor the Mayor.)

Councilman Jones moved that the same be laid on the table.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Common Council does hereby unqualifiedly and unreservedly indorse and ratify the action taken by the Executive of this State, His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, contained in his proclamation of the Seventeenth instant, declining to call an extra session of the Legislature of this State, and in offering "an addition to the bounty offered by the General Government," a bounty of fifty dollars to each private soldier who shall hereafter volunteer into the service of the United States; that we deem such action eminently just, judicious and patriotic, and we hereby pledge the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York to the redemption of its pro rata share of the expense to be incurred in paying such bounty to volunteers from this State; and further, that we earnestly recommend the Boards of Supervisors in the several Counties of this State to do likewise, in order to strengthen the hands of the Executive, and justify him in assuming the responsibility, in the present peculiar juncture in the affairs of the country, of providing money, in advance of legislation, to pay a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer from this State; and be it further

Resolved, That this Common Council do hereby pledge the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York to a continuation without interruption, of the payments at present being made under the ordinance creating the Volunteer Family Aid Fund number three, approved June eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, until the termination of the present rebellion, to all persons entitled to share in its benefits.

TERENCE FARLEY,
MORGAN JONES,
ALEX. H. KEECH,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
HENRY SMITH,
W. H. GEDNEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN HOGAN,
IRA A. ALLEN,
Joint Committee on National Affairs.

Councilman Hogan moved that the same be concurred in.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—18.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until the first Thursday of August, at five o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 21, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	99	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	92¼
20,000	do	98⅛	350	do	92⅛
1,000	do	98¾	100	do	92⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	98⅜	150	do	92¾
25,000	do b30	98⅛	50	do s30	93
60,000	do	98½	1225	do	93
1,000	U. S. 6s '81 Oreg. W. Loan yearly.	95	150	do b30	93
			100	do s15	92¾
800	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. Notes....small.	101⅛	200	do b60	93¼
			100	Erie Railway	34¼
5,000	do	102	400	do	34⅛
7,000	do	102⅛	25	do	34⅜
20,000	do	102¾	250	do b30	34⅝
2,000	do b30.	102¾	300	Erie R. Pref.	62¼
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	97	100	Hud. Riv. Rd.	43¼
7,000	E.R.R.3d M.Bs.'83	98¼	25	Mich. Cen. R.	59
5,000	E.R.R.4th M.bs.s30	89	100	do	59½
5,000	do	89¼	300	do	60
1,000	Buff. N. Y. & Erie	85	250	do	60¼
3,000	Hudson 1st M.Bs.	112	75	do	60⅜
1,000	H.R.R.R.3d mtge.	92	100	M.S.& N. I. Gt. Stk.	55½
10,000	M.C.8 per ct.1st m.	106½	50	do b15	56
3,000	C.B.&Q.R.8 ℘ c.b.	107	250	do b30	56
1,000	Mich. So. 2d m..	82½	50	do s10	55¾
18,000	M. So. S. F. B.	100	100	do	55⅞
12,000	Chic.&N.W.2dm.	28	5	Panama Railroad	131
1,000	Del. L. & W.2dm.	104	7	do	131½
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d m..	63	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	22¼
1,000	H. & St. J. R.	47	200	do	22
2,000	Gal. & C. 1st m.	105¾	150	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	77½
7,500	P.,F.W.&C.1st m.	91	25	do	78
5,000	P.,F.W.&C.2d m.	76	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	70½
5	Hanover Bank..	80	200	do	70¾
20	Metropolitan Bank.	99	750	Cleve. & Tol. R.	47½
10,000	American Gold.	119¾	200	do b30	47¾
10,000	do	119⅞	150	do	47¾
15,000	do s15.	119¾	100	do b10	47¾
185,000	do	120	100	do s30	47⅝
9,000	do b30.	120¼	100	do	47⅝
5,000	do b30.	120⅛	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	63½
10,000	do s60.	119½	300	do	63¾
11	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	95	100	do b30	64
8	do	94	225	do	64
30	Pacific M. S. Co.	107¼	100	do b30	64¼
100	do	107½	50	do	64½
300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	57	50	do	64¼
10	Cleve., Col. & C. R.	113½			

SECOND BOARD.

$31,000	U. S. 6s '81.Cou.	98½	300	Erie Railway	34½
3,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	50½	150	Erie R. Pref	62
5,000	do s30	50	100	do s30	62
2,000	Mo. State 6s	47¼	50	do	62½
2,000	do	47⅛	50	Harlem R.	14¾
1,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	86¼	150	Harlem R. pref.	35
5,000	N. C. State 6s	64½	20	Reading R.	54¾
5,000	Tr. 7 3.10 ℘ ct.N.	102¼	100	Mich. So.& N. I. R..	25
15,000	do	102⅛	50	Mich. Cen. R.	60
5,000	Ill. War Loan	96¼	100	do b30	60⅛
5,000	Pit.,F. W.&C. 2d	76¾	200	do	60⅜
5,000	do	77	50	do	60¼
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	93¼	100	do b30	60⅝
9,000	Tol. & W. 1st. M.	91	10	Panama Railroad	132½
4,000	Pt.,F.W.&C.1st M	90½	6	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	56
5,000	E. R. 3d Mtge.'83	98½	100	do	57¼
50	Hudson Riv. R.	43½	10	Galena & Chic. R.	70½
50	Pacific M S. Co.b30.	108	225	do	70¾
50	do s10.	107¾	200	do s30	70½
150	do	107¾	600	Cleve. & Toledo R.	47½
50,000	American Gold	119¾	100	do s30	47¼
25,000	do b60.	120	200	do s10	47⅜
30,000	do	119⅞	75	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	64
25,000	do b30.	120	100	do	64¼
7,000	do b30..	120⅛	150	do	64⅓
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	92⅝	100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	77½
300	do	92¾	18	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	114
500	do s30	92½	425	Cleve. & Pitts'g Rd.	23
200	do	92⅞			

MONDAY, July 21—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 19, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 12:

Increase in Loans	$829,987
Decrease in Specie	171,561
Decrease in Circulation	57,096
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,947,922

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 20, 1861.	July 12, 1862.	July 19, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	112,086,108	147,997,438	148,827,423
Specie	46,602,295	32,098,174	31,926,609
Circulation	8,354,192	9,212,397	9,155,301
Gross Deposits	109,392,665	155,504,009	156,330,409
Exchanged	16,094,470	27,964,954	26,844,432
Undrawn	93,298,195	127,538,055	129,485,979
In Sub-Treasury	5,735,887	7,473,383	7,579,704

The Bank return of this afternoon shows a large gain in the line of Deposits. In other departments the changes are not important. The market for Money to-day is easy at 5@6 ℘ cent. The price of Gold advanced to 120@120¼ ℘ cent in the forenoon, but subsequently fell back to 119¾@120 ℘ cent. Exchange on London was quite unsettled by this additional rise on Gold, and quotations ranged 131½@133 ℘ cent., leaving off 132 ℘ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills, but with no large amount of business doing. The price of American Silver, of the denominations of 25 and 50 cents, advanced to 115@116 ℘ cent. The public will bear in mind that the smaller coin, five and ten cent pieces, is now sold by weight. There is no market for these small coins, for change purposes, since the passage of the Stamp Bill in Congress, which reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to furnish to the Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositaries of the United States as may be by him selected, in such sums as he may deem expedient, the postage and other *stamps* of the United States to be exchanged by them, on application, for United States notes; and *from and after the first day of August next* such stamps shall be receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars, and shall be received in exchange for United States notes when presented to any Assistant Treasurer or any designated depositary selected as aforesaid, in sums not less than five dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, no private corporation, banking association, firm or individual shall make, issue, circulate or pay any note, check, memorandum, token or other obligation, for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, *be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both, at the option of the Court.*

Approved July 17, 1862.

The following is an official copy of the Treasury-Note Bill recently passed by Congress. It will be noticed that the Bill gives authority to the Secretary to fund the 6 ℘ cent. Certificates of indebtedness, and also to purchase, at his option, any of the United States Stocks selling in the market at prices which he may esteem cheap for the temporary employment of balances in the Treasury:

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized, on the credit of the United States, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient; *Provided*, That no note shall be issued for the fractional part of a dollar, and not more than thirty-five millions shall be of lower denominations than five dollars; and such notes shall be receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States, and of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports and interest, and of all claims and demands against the United States, except for interest upon bonds, notes and certificates of debt or deposit; and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest, as aforesaid. And any holder of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof; *Provided, however*, That any notes issued under this act may be paid in coin, instead of being received in exchange for certificates of deposit as above specified, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may exchange for such notes, on such terms as he shall think most beneficial to the public interest, any bonds of the United States bearing six per centum interest, and redeemable after five and payable in twenty years, which have been or may be lawfully issued under the provisions of any existing act; may reissue the notes so received in exchange; may receive and cancel any notes heretofore lawfully issued under any act of Congress, and in lieu thereof issue an equal amount in notes such as are authorized by this Act; *and may purchase, at rates not exceeding that of the current market, and cost of purchase not exceeding one-eighth of one per centum, any bonds or certificates of debt of the United States as he may deem advisable.*

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized, in case he shall think it expedient to procure said notes, or any part thereof, to be engraved and printed by contract, to cause the said notes or any part thereof to be engraved, printed and executed in such form as he shall prescribe, at the Treasury Department in Washington, and under his direction; and he is hereby empowered to purchase and provide all the machinery and materials, and to employ such persons and appoint such officers as may be necessary for this purpose.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the limitation upon temporary deposits of United States notes with any assistant treasurer or designated depositary authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive such deposits to fifty millions dollars, be and is hereby repealed; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive such deposits, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to such amount as he may deem expedient, not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars, for not less than thirty days, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, and any amount so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after ten days' notice, on the return of the certificate of deposits. And of the amounts of United States notes authorized by this act not less than fifty millions of dollars shall be reserved for the purpose of securing prompt payment of such deposits when demanded, and shall be issued and used only when in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury the same or any part thereof may be needed for that purpose. *And certificates of deposit and of indebtedness issued under this or former acts may be received on the same terms as United States notes in payment for bonds redeemable after five and payable in twenty years.*

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, at any time until otherwise ordered by Congress, and under the restrictions imposed by the "Act to authorize a national loan, and for other purposes," borrow, on the credit of the United States, such part of the sum of two hundred and fifty millions mentioned in said act as may not have been borrowed, under the provisions of the same, within twelve months of the passage thereof.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any part of the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the detection and bringing to trial of persons engaged in counterfeiting the coin of the United States, made by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending 30th of June, 1861," approved June 23, 1860, may be applied in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, as well as the coin of the United States. And to carry into effect the preceding sections of this act the sum of three hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, so far as the same can or may be applied to the provisions of this act, and not inconsistent therewith, shall apply to the notes hereby authorized to be issued.

Approved July 11, 1862.

There was considerable excitement on the Stock Exchange this forenoon on the Railway Share list and in American Gold, and a large business was done, as will be noticed by the limited sales. The interest in the market was maintained on the Street between the sessions of the Brokers, and also at the Second Board; the prices being from ¾ to 1½ ℘ cent. higher than on Saturday afternoon. New-York Central ranged 92¾@93 ℘ cent., and Gold 119¾@120 ℘ cent. The Western Shares sympathized with New-York Central, and were ¾@1¼ ℘ cent. higher on most descriptions, with strong demand for Rock Island, Toledo, Michigan Central, Galena, Illinois Central, &c. The Government Securities were steady at Saturday's rates, with a demand for the 6 ℘ cents. of 1881 at 97½ ℘ cent. The 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds rose 1 ℘ cent., and were in request. The State Stocks of Missouri and Tennessee, and the Mortgages of most of the New-York and Western Railways were ¼@¾ ℘ cent. firmer than on Saturday. A large business was done through the day, and the speculative spirit on the Street is on the increase. Late in the afternoon the quotations were about as follows:

N. Y. Central	92¾	Pacific	107¾
Erie	34½	Panama	132½
Erie Preferred	62½	U. S. 6s, 1881	98½
Mich. Central	60½	U. S. 7.30 ℘ cents	102½
Rock Island	64	U. S. Notes C'm H..	108
Mich. Southern	25	Gold	119¾
Mich. Guaranteed	56	Bills on London	132
Illinois Central	57½	Missouris	47½
Toledo	47½	Tennessees	50¾

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for six months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1862	$85,138,000
Add three weeks in July	8,817,509
Total to date, 1862	$93,955,509
Against same time 1861	82,925,536
Increase since Jan. 1	$11,029,973

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles reëxported, from

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1862	$61,874,000
Add three weeks in July	8,563,562
Total to date, 1862	$70,437,562
Against same time 1861	75,058,054
Decrease since Jan. 1	$4,620,492

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to June 30 were	$27,977,000
Add three weeks in July	7,079,000
Total to date, 1862	$35,056,000
Against same time 1861	3,249,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$31,807,000

Mr. CHARLES H. VOORHIES has been unanimously admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange. Messrs. E. WOLFF and W. H. DIKE, of the Stock Exchange, have formed a partnership under the style of WOLFF & DIKE at No. 60 Wall-street.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company have altered the time for the payment of their dividend, from Aug. 1 to July 28, inst., when it will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company the second week in this month, July 9 to July 15, compare as follows:

	1861.	1862.	Increase.
Freight	$22,713 39	$44,209 78	$21,489 29
Passengers	6,331 97	9,093 60	2,761 63
Mails, &c.	1,100 00	1,250 00	150 00
Total	$30,145 76	$54,547 38	$24,401 62

The Rock Island Road gains $5,700 on the traffic of the second week in July; the Michigan Southern, $15,500, and the Burlington and Quincy, $21,000.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	98	Bank of N. America	98
Mechanics'	103¼	Metropolitan	99
Dry Dock	100	Nassau	97
Commerce	87	Continental	84
Com. Scrip Stock	92	Marine	97
Pacific	120	Park	107½
Bk. of the Republic	91		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, most of which are firmer than on Saturday:

New-York Cen. 6s	101¼	N. Ind., Goshen Line	[illegible]
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	106¾	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	[illegible]
New-York Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	[illegible]
N.Y.Cen. 7s, conv't '76	109	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ℘ c.	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '68	107	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, ass'd.	67
Erie seconds, '79	106	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	75
Erie thirds, '83	98	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	87
Erie fourths, '80	89	Tol. & Wab. firsts	90½
Erie fifths, '88	81½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	62
Buff.,N.Y.&Erie 1s, '77	85	Gal. & Chic. firsts	105¾
Hudson firsts, '69	112	Gal. & Chic. seconds	102
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	104½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	103
Hudson thirds, '75	92	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	90½
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	105¼	N. J. Central firsts	107
Mich.Cen.,n.f.,8 ℘ c.,'82	106½	N. J. Central seconds	104
Chi., B.& Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	107	Pitts.Ft.W.& Chi. firsts	91
Mich So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	82½	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C. 2ds	75

The Specie quotations, to-day, of F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street, are as follows:

Amer. Gold	$1 19¾	Spanish Dollars	$1 29
Sovereigns	5 70	Mexican Dollars	1 20
20 francs (Nap's.)	4 45	Five Francs	1 10
Ten Thalers	8 50	Spanish Silver ℘ oz.	1 35
Ten Guilders	4 50	English Silver, ℘ £	4 80
Spanish Doubloons	18 00	Bk. of Eng. Notes, £	5 70
Patriot Doubloons	17 75	Demand Notes, (old issue)	7½@8
American Silver	1 14		

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. July 19.	LOANS. July 12.	SPECIE. July 19.	SPECIE. July 12.
Bk. of New-York	5,284,583	5,201,983	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	5,518,093	5,893,979	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	6,098,521	6,216,843	[illegible]	1,844,291
Mechanics' Bank	4,280,231	4,289,328	[illegible]	679,675
Union Bank	3,208,893	3,317,907	1,199,828	1,185,916
Bank of America	7,775,663	7,762,063	1,131,832	1,147,738
Phenix Bank	4,141,240	4,045,387	599,645	615,114
City Bank	3,168,154	3,173,226	1,946,741	1,950,906
Tradesmen's Bank	2,059,224	1,560,150	[illegible]	187,445
Fulton Bank	1,649,450	1,644,623	381,020	382,610
Chemical Bank	2,379,650	2,369,181	2,382,590	2,340,757
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,238,641	2,161,244	216,060	210,371
National Bank	2,213,412	2,203,576	515,132	524,094
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,548,545	1,524,973	148,112	150,550
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,030,347	1,018,577	223,731	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	501,540	510,965	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk.	1,960,754	2,001,803	310,807	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,217,491	1,281,452	310,287	[illegible]
Bk.St.New-York	4,718,651	4,888,772	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am.Exchange Bk.	7,908,206	7,778,255	2,592,290	2,738,143
Bk. of Commerce	12,933,439	12,896,638	1,144,535	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	3,596,200	3,444,682	1,164,204	1,167,782
Ocean Bank	1,900,882	1,948,[illegible]	276,780	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	3,125,446	3,110,911	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	1,258,026	1,290,080	172,319	170,092
Bank of Republic	4,671,020	4,492,827	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	881,920	889,340	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	756,425	755,918	97,323	[illegible]
Bank of N. Am.	1,839,314	1,808,305	161,853	154,024
Hanover Bank	2,036,248	[illegible]	[illegible]	147,282
Irving Bank	806,892	793,222	91,473	92,240
Metropolitan Bk.	9,721,993	9,419,672	1,597,790	1,613,127
Citizen's Bank	897,712	[illegible]	91,551	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	1,850,124	1,848,111	272,834	287,531
Market Bank	1,752,608	1,713,294	259,342	257,913
St. Nicholas Bank	1,494,437	1,498,525	111,834	111,946
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,143,228	3,139,259	246,774	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	2,300,220	2,301,860	350,605	313,387
Continental Bank	3,861,606	3,704,544	210,398	190,124
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,276,370	1,295,309	350,280	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	572,560	574,089	[illegible]	100,902
Marine Bank	1,277,165	1,320,594	199,938	181,642
Atlantic Bank	644,159	665,603	[illegible]	98,507
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,832,049	2,892,522	[illegible]	272,126
Park Bank	8,872,928	9,085,479	2,683,886	2,683,902
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,059,732	1,050,295	[illegible]	137,412
Grocers' Bank	482,744	485,654	57,374	70,211
North River Bank	745,137	733,996	69,196	97,024
East River Bank	363,963	363,449	[illegible]	44,361
Manuf.y&Mer.Bk	1,123,034	1,104,328	135,010	136,486
N.Y.Dry Dock Co.	589,114	610,809	95,903	103,469
N.Y.Exch.Bank	387,536	375,947	63,318	63,940
Bull's Head Bank	452,541	455,904	28,109	28,223
N.Y.County Bank	319,225	324,437	49,536	49,645
Total	148,827,423	147,997,438	31,926,609	32,098,174
	Increase	$829,987	Decrease	$171,561

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. July 19.	CIRCULATION. July 12.	DEPOSITS—NET. July 19.	DEPOSITS—NET. July 12.
Bk. of New-York	158,979	461,448	4,471,842	4,776,944
Manhattan Co.	88,761	89,616	[illegible]	5,595,466
Merchants' Bank	158,365	153,375	5,181,257	5,322,998
Mechanics' Bank	281,521	280,882	3,459,371	3,454,537
Union Bank	234,704	234,330	[illegible]	2,428,621
Bank of America	45,600	49,731	8,259,878	8,300,311
Phenix Bank	77,004	77,673	2,774,536	2,719,443
City Bank	......	......	4,733,341	4,616,066
Tradesmen's Bank	213,949	225,741	1,550,717	1,566,813
Fulton Bank	208,576	204,078	1,724,734	1,635,387
Chemical Bank	98,221	101,913	5,017,862	4,963,313
Merch. Exch. Bk.	131,997	134,497	1,373,060	1,366,796
National Bank	171,928	175,628	1,348,967	1,287,097
Butch.& Drov. Bk	294,555	304,064	1,630,985	1,614,662
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	179,307	180,717	1,108,038	1,089,164
Greenwich Bank	136,504	141,147	588,665	603,067
Leather Man. Bk.	318,115	324,148	1,748,067	1,759,864
Seventh Ward Bk.	179,955	210,580	1,112,160	1,049,956
Bk. St. New-York	247,879	241,939	4,679,629	4,280,647
Am.Exchange Bk.	304,869	304,671	6,657,193	6,428,275
Bk. of Commerce	1,715	1,715	[illegible]	7,065,560
Broadway Bank	326,522	326,728	4,353,743	4,164,233
Ocean Bank	90,331	86,390	1,614,819	1,583,285
Mercantile Bank	6,573	6,583	3,225,447	2,940,894
Pacific Bank	105,797	106,156	1,136,867	1,103,878
Bank of Republic	261,101	260,062	3,719,673	3,652,365
Chatham Bank	96,730	97,113	691,821	688,257
People's Bank	91,785	92,638	682,759	686,562
Bank of N. Am.	167,125	164,653	1,472,663	1,434,498
Hanover Bank	124,826	123,605	1,245,765	1,252,052
Irving Bank	118,964	119,382	[illegible]	635,564
Metropolitan Bk.	269,433	269,925	7,171,322	7,146,398
Citizen's Bank	156,476	153,334	728,403	740,307
Nassau Bank	20,610	21,983	1,586,302	1,544,010
Market Bank	230,697	238,217	1,297,308	1,250,430
St. Nicholas Bank	168,962	161,957	1,013,418	942,962
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	406,083	402,859	2,127,311	2,033,826
Corn Exch. Bank	260,617	260,168	1,704,900	1,680,501
Continental Bank	243,435	243,563	1,903,330	1,895,350
Bk. of Commw'lth	290,925	288,114	1,328,472	1,210,717
Oriental Bank	131,863	128,493	514,766	515,394
Marine Bank	244,167	240,129	1,056,884	947,613
Atlantic Bank	105,650	103,904	373,832	392,411
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	218,000	218,000	2,208,233	2,212,422
Park Bank	352,466	351,313	10,383,010	10,387,322
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	85,617	83,921	776,236	746,905
Grocers' Bank	47,840	48,370	509,764	479,567
North River Bank	73,287	72,724	633,392	636,577
East River Bank	109,786	110,098	325,621	316,928
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	16,867	18,006	856,754	866,276
N.Y.Dry Dock Co.	179,595	188,829	376,851	402,600
N.Y.Exch. Bank	113,186	113,049	379,924	363,465
Bull's Head Bank	131,758	130,700	421,392	435,537
N.Y.County Bank	80,306	80,451	346,580	344,659
Total	$9,155,301	$9,212,397	129,485,979	127,538,055
	Decrease	$57,096	Increase	$1,947,922

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It will be remembered that when this road was seized and interrupted by the Confederates in June, 1861, they destroyed nearly twenty bridges in all, between Harper's Ferry and Piedmont. Since that period the railroad company has been actively engaged in preparing new iron bridges, of a permanent and beautiful character, with which to replace the temporary but substantial timber structures that are now being used in that portion of the road. One of these bridges, at a point where the double track is laid over the Cherry Run, twelve miles west of Martinsburgh, has just been put in position. This will be at once followed by several others of the smaller bridges. The extensive bridge over the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry, about 1,000 feet long, will soon be put in its place. The masons have been at work for several weeks past in raising and renewing portions of the piers and abutments, in order to receive this superior viaduct. A number of workmen are still engaged at the Mount Clare shops, Baltimore, in the extensive iron work belonging to this and the other bridges.

In the meantime the Railroad Company has been also occupied in rebuilding its second track, which at the beginning of the war, extended for about 25 miles west of Harper's Ferry. The upper section of this, from Martinsburgh to Cherry Run, was put in use on Monday last, and it is now being rapidly rebuilt eastward, for which large quantities of iron and cross-ties have been brought from Wheeling and the mountains along the road.

Quite an important improvement has been completed by the railroad company within the last few days at the Relay, or Washington Junction, by which engines and trains are now running directly between Washington and the West, without change of any kind at the Relay. This has been effected by building a new track, with a beautiful curve, on the northern end of the large stone viaduct over the Patapsco, beyond the Relay House. This improvement was availed of for the first time on Tuesday last, when large trains of live stock and supplies for the Government were passed directly to Washington from the West.

The large depôts lately existing at New Creek, Martinsburgh, and other points along the road, for Government supplies, have all been removed, and their valuable accumulations sent off in large trains to distant points where the army necessities have required. The road is thus relieved from the serious temptations which these extensive places had offered to an enterprising enemy, and has doubtless rendered far less liable to accident the attempts of the Confederates to interfere with it again. The business of the road, in freight and passengers, continues very large. Numerous trains are running daily at all points, taxing the large resources of the company in accommodating the varied and extensive trade offering. This railroad is better able to accomplish, in view of the additions it is constantly making to its motive and carrying power. A large number of the locomotives that were destroyed by the Confederates at Martinsburgh have been thoroughly repaired, and are now again doing service in the general business of the road. Upward of two hundred wooden and iron house cars have been built to replace those destroyed. More than half the number of freight and coal cars, destroyed at the same time as the locomotives, are again running over the road, whilst the remainder are being urged forward with all possible haste.

We are glad to notice, also, the addition and improvement the company is making to the passenger-car equipment, having built a number of the most approved cars of this class now in use—a step rendered necessary by the large travel now over the road.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 21.

Stocks steady and more active. Pennsylvania State Fives 86½; Reading Railroad, 27½; Long Island Railroad, 15½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S—Fra Diavolo.

WINTER GARDEN—King Cotton—Merchant of Venice—The Limerick Boy.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Halleck, it is stated in our dispatches, is expected in Washington to-day. The order of the President assigning the General to his new position will be issued immediately after his arrival. It is intimated that further important changes, regarding the conduct of the war, are to be made soon. An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday, at which several Generals were present, and at which military affairs and military changes were discussed.

Another important movement has been made by the forces under Gen. Pope. He informs the War Department that a cavalry expedition ordered by him has returned, after having successfully performed the duty assigned to it. The party left Fredericksburgh on the evening of the 19th, and after a forced march during the night, made a descent at daylight upon the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam Creek, between Hanover Junction and Gordonsville, and thirty-five miles from Richmond. There they destroyed the railroad and the telegraph line for several miles, burnt the dépôt, which contained 40,000 rounds of musket ammunition, 100 barrels of flour, and much other valuable property, and took the rebel Captain in charge a prisoner. Only one man was wounded on our side. Communication is thus cut off between Richmond and Gordonsville, and Gen. Pope can operate in that direction with comparative safety.

We learn, by way of Warrenton, that there has recently been almost daily skirmishing between Gen. Sigel's pickets and the rebel scouts, near the Gap at Luray in the Shenandoah country. Gen. Sigel had made a reconnoissance toward Madison, on the east side of the Blue Ridge, but the result is unknown.

The released Union prisoners who arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday, on board the steamer *Loiusiana*—a list of whom we have already published—repeat the reports which have before reached us, of the movement of Jackson with his army toward the Shenandoah Valley, shortly after the great battles before Richmond. The number of his army is placed at a much higher figure than before—70,000. However formidable his numbers may be he will hardly venture to move up the Valley of the Shenandoah with his retreat to Richmond cut off, and Gen. Pope in his rear.

We have, this morning, our own account of the encounter of the rebel ram *Arkansas* with our fleet above Vicksburgh, from which it will be seen that the damage on our side was much less than the rebel reports would lead us to believe. The principal damage done was on board the *Carondelet*, which was engaged in a single-handed fight with the monster for about an hour and a half, during which time she had seven men killed and nine wounded. The entire National loss is twelve killed and fifteen wounded. The rebel ram was badly damaged in the encounter, though she succeeded in escaping under the Vicksburgh batteries. None of our boats were sunk, as alleged by the rebels.

The War Department has received information that the expedition under Col. Carleton, which left California some time ago, has reached Santa Barbara in safety, and formed a junction with the New-Mexican forces under Col. Canby—thus insuring the driving of the rebels out of the Mesilla Valley, Arizona, and the northern tier of counties in Texas.

It appears from a General Order dated Tupello, Miss., June 27, that Gen. Bragg has assumed permanent command of the rebel army of Department No. 2.

Six hundred loyal residents of Arkansas followed Gen. Curtis on his way through the State to Helena, and demanded that arms be given them to form the First Regiment of Arkansas Volunteers. This will be done at once.

The steamer *Eastern State* arrived at this port last evening from Beaufort, N. C., but brings no news of importance. The health of the troops at Beaufort was good.

Particulars of the capture of Hamilton, N. C., by our forces, are given this morning in our correspondence from Newbern. It was a dashing exploit.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Asia*, which passed Cape Race yesterday evening, brings advices from Europe to the 13th inst., two days later. The news is in some respects important. The result of the fighting before Richmond is treated as a severe National reverse by the entire English Press, and as insuring the safety of the rebel capital. The *Times* is of the opinion that the rebel army is strong enough to hold its position in Virginia for a time which may be indefinitely prolonged. The new American Tariff excited much attention and much hostility. The Liverpool *Post* thinks it will be looked upon as a measure tantamount almost to a declaration of war. Lord Palmerston had declared, during some remarks in the House of Commons, that there was no intention of withdrawing the British troops from Canada. It is now understood that France intends to prosecute the war against Mexico with the requisite vigor to insure success. The Paris *Patrie* asserts that she will never treat with Juarez, but that when the French army has entered the City of Mexico the Mexicans will be consulted, and their wishes scrupulously respected. The date of Gen. Forey's departure for Mexico is doubtful, but there appears to be no doubt that the army which he is to command will comprise several divisions of infantry, and a proportionate number of batteries. The awards of prizes in the Great Exhibition have been made before a crowd of some 100,000 persons. Notwithstanding the paucity of her display America figures quite conspicuously among the prizes. The Liverpool cotton market had suffered a slight depression, but had recovered again. Breadstuffs were firm but quiet, and Provisions were flat. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92⅜ for money.

The citizens of the Twenty-first Ward met last evening and formed a "Union Aid and Volunteer Association," with Alderman Froment for Chairman, and pledged themselves to see that the families of all volunteers from this Ward should be taken care of during the absence of their heads.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* of July 6 gives a qualified contradiction to the statement that Col. Seymour, of that city, was killed in the recent battle before Richmond. It says: "Col. Seymour belonged to Stonewall Jackson's army, and passed unscathed through the recent battles in the Valley of the Shenandoah, having his horse shot under him in the battle of the 9th ult. When Gen. Jackson went to Richmond, we understand that he took with him only his Staff officers and Maj. Wheat, leaving his army under command of Gen. Ewell, at Luray, about twenty miles from Strasburgh. We therefore think it highly improbable that Col. Seymour could have been in the battle near Richmond."

The Court-Martial in session at Athens, Ala., to try Col. Turchin, of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, is constituted as follows: Brig.-Gen. Garfield, Col. Jacob Ammon, Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers; Col. Curran Pope, Fifteenth Kentucky; Col. J. G. Jones, Forty-second Indiana; Col. Marc Mundy, Twenty-third Kentucky; Col. T. D. Sedgwick, Second Kentucky, and Col. Beatty, Third Ohio. Capt. P. T. Swain, U. S. Infantry, is the Judge-Advocate.

Col. Charles, of the Forty-second New-York Regiment, (Tammany,) reported to have been killed in the battle at Savage's Station, was severely, but not fatally, wounded. He has been released on parole, and is now *en route* for this City.

The sale of the prize steamer *Cumbria's* cargo, which took place at the close of last week, in Philadelphia, netted a large sum. Besides munitions of war, the *Cumbria* had an assorted cargo of dry goods.

Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, President of the last Democratic State Convention, has issued a call for "a convention to select a candidate for the office of Governor of New-Jersey," to be held at Trenton, on Thursday, the 4th of September. Mr. Alexander says this call is issued at the request of a majority of the members of the present Legislature, and the Democratic Central Committee of the State.

A telescopic comet was discovered at the Observatory of Harvard College, by Mr. H. P. Tuttle, on the evening of the 18th, at a little past 10 o'clock. The motion is towards the north. The following was its approximate position at 12h. 8m.: Right ascension, 5h. 24m.; declination north, 67° 40′. The comet discovered on the 3d inst. is still visible by the telescope.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday unanimously adopted a report from the Committee on National Affairs, indorsing the action of Gov. Morgan in offering $50 bounty for volunteers, and pledging the faith of the City to pay its share of the debt thus incurred. Thirty thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed. A new Croton main was ordered to be laid down in Fifth-avenue, and $50,000 appropriated theretor.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have now rendered decisions in the City Railroad cases—the "Parallel" road and the Ninth-avenue road—dissolving the injunctions of the Special Term, long ago reported. The order giving judgment on demurrer to the Mayor, &c., is affirmed. Justice Leonard dissents. The substance of the opinions in the cases will appear in future.

The Gold market yesterday rose to 120½, and closed 119⅞. Exchange on London 132 ℘ cent. The Railway Stocks were higher by ½@1 ℘ cent. Government Securities steady. Money easy at 5@6 ℘ cent.

The rise in the price of Gold and consequent advance in rates of Exchange occasioned a lively demand for Breadstuffs yesterday, mainly for export; heavy sales were made, and the market closed decidedly firmer for Flour, Wheat and Corn. A fair inquiry prevailed for Groceries, as also for Provisions, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Oils, Ingot Copper and Tobacco. Cotton was stiffly held, but was not as actively sought after. Transactions in Spices and Naval Stores were restricted. Whisky was depressed. The freight market exhibited a moderate degree of animation; rates, however, were irregular.

The cattle men are disappointed this week. They counted on about 3.000 bullocks at Forty-fourth-street, instead of which 4,500 were reported up to 3 P. M. yesterday, and another stock train was due last evening. In place of a "rise," there was a perceptible fall by noon, and at night prices ruled ¼c. lower than last week, with prospects of a further decline. The cattle run very fair in quality—not many extra, and few, very few poor animals. Morning sales of the best animals were at 8½c., and 8c. toward the close of the day. A large number of cattle were left for to-day's transactions, and a hard market is looked for.

The City Authorities on the War and Volunteering.—Both Boards of the Municipal Government yesterday took action upon the subject of enlistment, with a view to helping it forward all in their power. The Joint Committee on National Affairs made a report, drawn up after conference with the Governor of the State, which, with the other interesting proceedings in the matter, will be found in the official report of yesterday's doings of the Boards of Aldermen and of Councilmen, published in our columns this morning. The Committee had a meeting with the Governor at Albany last week, which was characterized by mutual harmony and good-will; and, says the report:

> "After a full and free interchange of opinions and sentiments, but one motive seemed to actuate all present—a determination, fixed and unalterable, to second the General Government in its efforts to suppress the present rebellion of the Southern States against the integrity of the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution, with all the men and means at the disposal of the State of New-York. The City has already expended millions of dollars in money, and supplied tens of thousands of her sons, and is prepared, should the emergency demand it, to expend her last dollar, and sacrifice the last of her sons, in defence of the integrity of the Union; but, in the opinion of your Committee, such a sacrifice is not needed at this time."

Arrangements have now been perfected to secure to every volunteer, immediately upon being mustered into service, the State and Government bounty, with a month's pay and the enlistment fee—making altogether the sum of $90 cash in hand. Instead of having to hang around, as formerly, weeks or months, without pay, or wasting it, "the volunteer is now enlisted, mustered into the service, armed, equipped, uniformed, and provided with $90 in current funds, to be left with his family at his departure, all in the space of a few days; while if he should have enlisted from this City, he will have the additional inducement of having those dependent upon him provided for during his absence, and furnished with money, or the equivalent, to the extent of from $6 to $12 per month, according to the number of persons comprising the family or dependents of such volunteer."

The Committee believe that this will be far better for the volunteer than to offer any special municipal bonus in addition to the present large bounty given by the National and State Governments. The amount that would be expended in paying a special bonus can be employed more advantageously to the volunteer in caring for his family and dependents during his absence at the seat of war; and in order that there may be no failure in this latter matter, as there unfortunately was for a short period some time ago, the faith of the City is pledged to a continuation, without interruption, until the termination of the present rebellion, of the payments to the families of volunteers. The report was agreed to by both Boards; and as the result of these and other measures adopted in the State, the Committee predict that ere the lapse of thirty days the Empire State of New-York will have provided its full quota of men under the present call of the President.

The system adopted is a good one. The sum of ninety or a hundred dollars in hand is as much as those who volunteer in general need or desire. The principal complaint heretofore, has been concerning the uncertainty of payment to families left behind; but every doubt on this head is now cleared away by the City's having pledged its faith for the prompt payment of the sums promised to volunteers' families or dependents. Both the volunteer and his family are amply provided for. We do not see now why the hopes of the City Fathers should not be realized, nor why the City should not have its quota of men in the field before thirty days.

The State of the Nation—The Government and the People—Future of the War.

In spite of all well-meant endeavors to conceal the fact, a profound gloom has settled upon the public mind in regard to the conduct and prospects of the pending war. The great mass of the people are discouraged and disheartened. And the reason of it is that they have lost *faith* in everybody and everything except their own exhaustless resources and their own indomitable purpose to crush the rebellion and preserve the life and unity of the nation. They have poured out their treasures and their blood like water; and they do not see the fruits they were promised for such sacrifices. They have given their confidence without stint to the men who wielded the weapons they had placed in their hands,—and they do not find that confidence justified by success. They have waited patiently week after week, month after month, through the slow revolving seasons of a whole year, for victories, brilliant and decisive, promised them from day to day; and though every home mourns its dead, and every heart grieves for friends who will return no more forever, the victories are yet delayed and seem indeed further off than when the war began.

One after another, too, the men on whom they had built their hopes have failed them. They know not whom to trust, or on whom they can rely, to carry the nation forward to that crowning triumph which they know is its right and its due. Their faith in all their leaders has been sadly shaken. And until that faith can be restored by the achievement or the promise of some renewed success, we must struggle against popular despondency, and be prepared for the vast brood of perils, real and imaginary, which move in its train. For a year now the nation has leaned on McClellan and the splendid army which was placed at his disposal, and which he has molded into the most formidable force ever organized on this continent. But it is idle to disguise the fact that their faith in him has been shaken to its foundations by his failure to accomplish with that army a single one of the results which it was adequate to achieve. It might have taken Manassas,—it ought to have beaten the rebel army at Yorktown,—its leader promised with it to capture Richmond. It failed at every point, and while it has been growing weaker, the force it was fighting has been growing stronger, day by day.

These things shake and undermine the public faith, on which must always rest the public strength. Nor does it avail in the least to shift the blame for this state of things from one man to another. Much may be done in this way to relieve individuals from the responsibility of specific acts,—but nothing to regain public confidence for the Government which permits such disasters to occur. It is alleged on behalf of the President and his advisers that McClellan has had the sole direction of his own movements—that he has selected his own line of operations—that he has had men enough and time enough to accomplish everything which he was assigned to do, and yet that he has accomplished nothing. On the other hand, it is claimed for him that he has not been allowed the means promised for the execution of his plans, but that at the decisive moment the forces have been withheld upon which he had relied. When he went to the Peninsula for an advance upon Yorktown and Richmond, an essential feature of his plan was that McDowell, with his corps, should follow him, ascend the York River, take Gloucester in rear, and turn the enemy's flank at Yorktown; after he had landed at Fortress Monroe, he learned that McDowell would not be permitted to move. Either he should not have been sent on that errand, or he should have been allowed all the means he deemed essential to its performance. So at Richmond. It is asserted on his behalf that ten days before the final catastrophe, he informed the President that his left wing was strong enough for an advance upon Richmond,—but that he had not force to cover his right and protect his line of communications, and begging that men enough might be sent at once to render that service. The President replied that McDowell should come to him *overland*. McClellan rejoined that he could not reach him thus in time to be of any use,—that he would have rivers to cross, bridges to build, long transportation trains to bring up;—that he was ready for an advance, and could move within a week if McDowell could be sent by water, and thus arrive in time to guard the rear. To this, it is alleged, the President made no reply, until five or six days after, when he informed McClellan that 15,000 men had just been sent from Richmond to *reinforce Jackson*, and that this was equivalent to sending *him* reinforcements to the same amount. Those 15,000 did join Jackson, and thus reinforced, Jackson, with 55,000 men, fell upon our right wing, drove it back, forced it across the Chickahominy, and compelled our left wing also to retreat to save itself from utter destruction. If McClellan was required to take Richmond, it is said on his behalf, he should not have thus been thwarted at the very moment when he was ready to march.

All this may or may not be valid and conclusive in defence of Gen. McClellan. But it is conclusive of *incapacity somewhere* for the conduct of the war, in which the honor and the life of the nation are involved. If that incapacity is with McClellan, why is he not replaced by another man? If it is not with him, where is it,—and what ground has the country for hoping that a remedy can be applied at all?

For the last ten days it cannot be denied that the public has been inclined to take the gloomiest view of affairs, and to despair of better councils, and a more vigorous and successful conduct of the war. Not that the public mind has lost its elasticity, or the popular heart anything of its wonted courage. Let the Government take but a single step toward reforming these felt and acknowledged evils, and the people will respond with fresh enthusiasm and renewed hope to any demands that can be made upon them. But when they hear from one side fierce and reckless denunciations of the Abolitionists, and from another despairing appeals to the negro slaves for valor to crush the rebellion, and from the Government itself only despondent complaints of the embarrassment caused by this contending pressure, they may be excused for fearing that all just and noble Leadership is lacking to the nation, and that we are likely to drift into anarchy and ruin through sheer waste of the energies that seek only some hand and head competent to wield them aright.

The rumor that Gen. Halleck has been summoned to Washington and is to be made Commander-in-Chief of the National armies has done something to revive the public hopes. If it proves to be true, and is not counteracted by rash and unwise experiments in other directions, it will contribute largely to that resurrection of the public faith which is essential to success. It will give the country a guarantee that we are at last to have somewhere in the supreme military councils of the nation, a man who knows something of the theory and practice of War. Thus far, although the country has been at war for over a year, the supreme command of the army, both in general and in detail, has been in the hands of civilians. It will also give the country ground to hope that *unity of military counsels and action* will at last be practically recognized as absolutely essential to the success of military operations. The most consummate skill may be thwarted by the interference of incompetent superiors, and the most dauntless bravery may be rendered useless by the dissipation and waste of conflicting councils.

That the President has long felt this necessity is sufficiently proved by the fact of his having undertaken to supply it himself. For the last few months he has been the actual, as well as theoretical, Commander-in-Chief of all our armies,—directing their movements, adjusting their relative strength, fixing and ordering their combined action, and supervising their detailed operations in his own person. We have too much respect for Mr. Lincoln's good sense to suppose that he undertook this task from a conviction of his superior fitness for its performance. No man knows better than himself, that he is not a Soldier, either by education or by natural genius and aptitude. Nor is there any man in the country less likely to thrust himself needlessly into a position involving the most fearful responsibilities, which even the most venal and unscrupulous of his flatterers could not pretend that he was qualified to fill. The President felt the absolute necessity of *unity* in the military councils of the nation; and in default of any one else, he undertook to give them that unity himself. He must feel that the experiment has not succeeded. The decisive test of generalship is success. The army that wins the most victories is the army that has the best General at its head. And judged by this standard, the rebels thus far have the advantage of the Union forces. They have deceived us, escaped us and beaten us. What they have lacked in numbers they have made up in strategy. In vigor of movement, in rapidity of concentration, in the concealment of their plans until they were ripe for execution, in striking heavy blows on our weakest points, and in withdrawing their forces from every blow we have aimed at them, the rebels, judged by results, have shown themselves our masters in the art of war. The reason of this, doubtless, is that their President is a Soldier. He wields with absolute power the whole military force of the rebellion, and he knows how to wield it. War demands, as the condition of success, a military dictatorship. Over all the operations of an army in the field, there must be one competent, presiding mind.

The whole country leans with a confidence of which history affords few parallels, upon the personal integrity, the unselfish patriotism, and the intellectual sagacity of President Lincoln. In everything relating to the civil administration of the Government, the people trust him as implicitly as Washington was ever trusted, and give him freely far more power than Washington was ever permitted to wield. They would gladly extend to him the same absolute and unquestioning trust in the Military Department of the Government, if they did not know, from the nature of the case as well as from experience, that he has not the same qualifications to fill it.

In the existing crisis of the war, when the country is disheartened by protracted and disastrous failure, and when the army suffers for lack of vigorous, competent and harmonious leadership, President Lincoln can do nothing better calculated to restore the falling fortunes of the nation than to place at its head the ablest Soldier which its ranks supply. Let him be selected with due care and discrimination,—and let him be distinctly told that he is expected to give the nation a speedy, complete and thorough victory over the rebellion. It is for the President to designate the successive steps to that victory,—to mark out the specific points that are to be occupied and held by the armies of the Union. But with that his interference should end. Neither Gen. Halleck, nor any other man fit to fill that place, should take it without complete and absolute authority in everything relating to the military operations of the war. If his advice is to be asked, it should be followed. The country demands for the army, what the army itself requires, a *competent, absolute and responsible head.* It will tolerate no back-stairs confidant,—no mere military wet-nurse for a civilian commander, whether that civilian be the Secretary of War or the President of the United States. All thoughts of personal etiquette and of titular dignity must give way to the supreme necessities of the country. The country has sent into the field the most splendid army, in material, in the character and intelligence of its rank and file, in completeness of equipment and in high-toned patriotism of purpose, which the world ever saw. It is drawn from the very heart and life-blood of the people. Every pulse of the national life, every throb of popular affection, every yearning of social and domestic love follows that army with intense and agonized anxiety. The country has a right to demand that the ablest Soldier in its borders shall guide its energies and control its movements. Let but this condition be fulfilled, and let one single success give token that this policy is hereafter to prevail, and the whole power of the nation will again leap with exultant hopefulness and faith into the contest for the nation's life.

A Border State Patriot.

The *Tribune* has progressed far enough in political liberality to discover that Kentucky may give a loyalist to the country. The discovery is deemed fit for a Washington dispatch, as follows:

> "Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, has recently undergone a decided change of heart, and he expresses the most thorough sympathy with the President's Border-State Emancipation scheme, and that he is earnestly in favor of conducting the war as a war sparing nothing that stands in the way of its successful and triumphant termination, not even the institution of Slavery. Such talk from a man like Mr. Holt, who is more to Kentucky than 10,000 such men as Wickliffe, is a sign of the times."

We take the liberty of suggesting that Hon. Joseph Holt did not need to experience a "change of heart" in order to get in full sympathy with President Lincoln in regard to this war. It is nothing new for Mr. Holt to be "earnestly in favor of conducting the war as war, sparing nothing that stands in the way of its successful and triumphant termination"—even though the institution of Slavery should fall in the necessary efforts put forth to crush rebellion.

Mr. Holt has steadily cherished these sentiments from the day when, as Secretary of War, he mustered the first regiment of men and the first battery of artillery that were called out to insure the peaceful inauguration of President Lincoln, down to the present moment, when the whole nation is taking a new vow to maintain the Government that Mr. Holt's timely patriotism saved.

And such sentiments are not novel in Kentucky. Messrs. Mallory and Menzies, members of Congress from Kentucky, whose influence as "border State men" the *Tribune* has always deplored as pernicious to the Government, both declared in speeches on the floor of Congress, during the past session, that they and their people were prepared to see Slavery perish rather than let the Government be overthrown. Such are the sentiments of Gen. Rousseau and Gen. Boyle, of Kentucky—such the sentiments of the venerable Robert J. Breckinridge—such the sentiments of *all* the present trusted leaders and popular teachers of Kentucky, and of the forty thousand loyal sons of Kentucky who are bearing arms in defence of the Union. These men, to be Unionists, fight against their own flesh and blood, for almost every Kentucky household has a representative in the rebel army—they fight against their own property interests, for Slavery forms part of almost every large Kentucky estate—and they fight against their commercial relations, for four-fifths of the product of Kentucky farms and labor have always found their market in the now rebel States.

Who that is a just man can have it in his heart to be bitter and exacting of Kentucky Unionists, seeing how their path of duty is beset? Yet the *Tribune* has persistently sneered and scoffed at Kentucky loyalty, holding it to be only a modified form of treason; and now puts the climax on injustice by singling out Mr. Holt as a noteworthy and exceptional case of an unblemished Kentucky patriot, become so, however, by a very recent conversion! The fact is that Mr. Holt, as Secretary of War, was arming men to fight treason at Washington, while the *Tribune* was insisting that the Cotton States should be allowed peaceably to secede from the Union, if they desired to dissolve the connection.

We give Mr. Holt all the praise that the *Tribune* does, and more; we give him credit for having been from the beginning such a loyalist as he is now described to be. And the Border States have thousands like him, save in ability and experience, wherein he has few equals. We desire to see the good name of all such defended, and their good will preserved; for we have the decided conviction that the Government will be stronger, morally and materially, with their sympathy and support than without it. We should bind such friends to us by justice and fraternity—not repel them by wrong and distrust.

One Mainstay of the Rebellion.—The Cleveland *Herald* has a letter from a Unionist in Memphis, who says:

> "I think the people of Memphis are all heartily tired of the war, and would be glad of any pretext which would enable them to renounce it entirely. But, as Memphis derives its whole support from the planters, they (the business men) *dare not do anything to offend these people, who still feel fully confident of the success of the Southern Confederacy.*"

This presents a good illustration of the strength which the complex nature of social and commercial relations at the South gives to the rebellion. The same fact has been found operative at New-Orleans, and throughout all the cities of the South repossessed by our Union forces. At New-Orleans the merchants urged in defence of their backwardness to take the oath of allegiance that all the property they had in the world were promises to pay given by the planters in the country, *who, being Secessionists, would repudiate all debts due to loyal citizens of the Union.* To be sure, the argument does not reveal a very high or courageous order of patriotism; but such as it is, it guides the conduct of multitudes of men in the region under the sway of the Richmond usurpers. A great deal of the strength of the rebellion is of this factitious kind, arising from the interlacing of interests and classes. It is the old Oriental cosmogony of the world resting on the elephant, the elephant on the turtle, the turtle on the snake, and the snake on Buddha only knows what. Only the final crushing of the armed power of the rebels can break these bonds. With it will disappear these coercive fears which are one of the main props of the rebellion.

Our Manufacturers and the War—A Lesson from the Census.

"Individuals grow rich," it has been said, "by the acquisition of wealth previously existing, nations by the creation of wealth that did not before exist." With certain limitations, this is undoubtedly true. For every country will obviously develop its resources and power in proportion as its citizens are quick to find new sources of material wealth, and laborious in availing themselves of such as are old. Hence, as the inventive powers and enterprising genius of any people lead them to work to better purpose, so in proportion as they possess these high qualities, is their growth in opulence and prosperity.

A passing glance at any of the flourishing branches of our national industry may not be without interest in this point of view. Take, for instance, the department of manufactures. In 1850 the annual products, according to the census report, was over one thousand millions of dollars, ($1,013,366,463;) and to show how much the country was enriched thereby, the average rate of profit was stated at 43.43 per cent. A glance at the figures shows that the aggregate gain to the country on the year's production must, on this estimate, have amounted to $434,300,000. Moreover, it must be remembered that since the year 1840, the smaller establishments have been disregarded in the census reports, so that it may be safely said that five hundred millions of dollars were the year's increase of wealth derived by the country from this single branch of its industrial enterprise.

The amount, however, has steadily increased since that time; for new manufactures have been introduced, and an augmented demand has sprung up, both at home and abroad, for American goods. The last census returns are sufficiently completed to show that the total value of our manufactures for the year 1860 has swelled to the unexampled sum of 1,900 millions of dollars. If we add the omitted products of the small establishments, the total will be over 2,000 millions, and the profits, at the same rate as before, will amount to 868 millions. This handsome contribution to the opulence of their country was the work of about 1,100,000 male, and 285,000 female operatives. According to these data, no less a sum than 387 dollars a year is added to the national wealth by every man engaged in manufacturing labor. Such is the money value of our industrious artisans to the country, and such the productiveness of skilled industry, when made available by abundant capital, home markets, labor-saving machinery, and dauntless American enterprise.

Here lies, in part, the explanation of that amazing recuperative power which has made this country the home of the exile, the envy of oppressed nations, and the scene of the greatest industrial triumphs the Anglo-Saxon race has ever achieved. Every man in our restless, energetic community is a worker—most are skilled workers. Hence, the unparalleled increase of our national wealth is the result of our ever-augmenting dexterity, intelligence and judgment with which our labor is directed, and of the unsurpassed ingenious contrivances by which that labor is economized, while its productiveness is enlarged.

Does any one, then, affect to doubt the ability of this great flourishing nation to put down a rebellion which aims to mutilate, if not to destroy, the fair, glorious Tree of Liberty which our fathers have planted, have watered with their best blood, and at last consigned with their dying hands to our care, for the behoof of generations yet unborn? We need only point out to such a man the fact that 1,400,000 of our millions of operatives have created, within the limits of a single year, a larger aggregate of wealth, and have enriched the nation with a larger amount of profits, than will suffice to carry on the war for two years, should the struggle, contrary to our hope, last so long. As our cause is the noblest, the holiest for which men ever fought, so our superiority in numbers, in resources, is such that it rests only with ourselves to make the conflict both short and decisive.

Halleck on Military Art.—In another column we reproduce from "Bancroft's Handbook Almanac for 1862"—a highly useful publication, issued at San Francisco last December—a brief but highly instructive essay on the art of war, from the pen of Gen. Halleck. This paper has many claims to attention. The author has practiced for some months past under the eye of the nation the art here taught, showing that he is no mere theorist upon the subject, but knows well how to make his knowledge into facts. And then it is he who is to direct hereafter the military measures of the Government. A glimpse at the principles on which the future General-in-Chief rests his method of campaigning is not, therefore, without its significance; and when, in addition, he ventures brief criticisms on the conduct of the war during last year, we may console ourselves that a repetition of such disasters as at Great Bethel, Bull Run and Ball's Bluff is not likely to disfigure the new military administration. The essay deserves careful perusal.

A Card from Gen. Stevens.

Headquarters First Division,
Burnside Expedition, Newport's News, Va.,
Sunday July 20, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to correct an error either of the printer or copyist in my official report to Gen. Hunter. In the copy, as printed in your issue of the 16th inst., it is stated, Gen. Wright "warned Gen. Benham that his orders were, in fact, orders not to fight a battle." It should read, Gen. Wright "warned Gen. Benham that his orders were, in fact, orders to fight a battle"—meaning thereby Gen. Benham's own orders to his subordinates in relation to the operations of the morrow, and that a battle must inevitably result from them, and not Gen. Hunter's orders to Gen. Benham, which were not a matter brought before the conference.

I trust to your sense of justice to insert this note. I will simply state that I have nothing further to add to my official report except to say that I am prepared to make good in an official way my declaration that I can establish every word of my report by incontrovertible testimony.

I leave with my command and my associates my vindication from charges of misconduct on that battle-field, begging leave, however, to quote this paragraph from Gen. Benham's official report made to Gen. Hunter on the day of the battle itself:

"Throughout the whole of this affair, I have great pleasure in reporting that the gallantry and good conduct of Gen. Wright and Col. Williams, directly under my eye, as also that of the several regiments engaged on the left wing, was most admirable, while the careful arrangement and skillful disposition of the forces of Gen. Stevens, guided as they were by his own cool courage in action, supported as he was by some of the best troops in the service, have mainly contributed to the success of this reconnoissance, and the safe and orderly return of our forces."

Very respectfully, yours,
ISAAC J. STEVENS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Response of the Loyal States to the New Call for Troops.

The Expected Arrival of Gen. Halleck.

Further Important Military Changes Expected.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, July 21.

THE ANSWER TO THE NEW CALL.

Information is received from several of the States showing that under the last call upward of thirty thousand men have been enlisted. Only two or three full regiments, however, are ready, the majority being the nucleus of companies and regiments forming. It is now believed that a sufficient force for present emergencies will soon be in the field.

GEN. HALLECK EXPECTED.

Gen. Halleck is expected to arrive to-morrow. He will immediately enter upon his important duties. The order of the President assigning the General to his new position will not be made until after his arrival.

THE EXPEDITION TO BEAVER DAM CREEK.

The dashing and successful exploit of Gen. Rufus King at Beaver Dam Creek is regarded of great importance, as the enemy, being now deprived of his regular railroad facilities, will be forced to send his reinforcements by way of Lynchburgh, if he designs to attack or resist the advance of Pope's army.

THE REBELS AT GORDONSVILLE.

It is ascertained that Gen. Ewell, with three brigades, now occupies Gordonsville, a position for not taking which last week, Gen. Hatch is severely censured.

FURTHER IMPORTANT CHANGES EXPECTED.

Gen. Pope is still in the city, awaiting, by desire of the President, the arrival of Gen. Halleck. Since Gen. Pope was placed in his present command, matters military in Virginia and in the West have assumed a somewhat different aspect, and now important changes are again deemed necessary. To-day an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held, at which several Generals were present. Military affairs and military changes were discussed at length, but no result, it is said, was attained, the President wishing to consult Gen. Halleck.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA READY.

All Gen. Pope's arrangements for immediately taking the field in Virginia are made, and his army awaits his arrival with impatience. His recent stirring orders have inspired the soldiers with great enthusiasm.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

There was a report in secession circles this morning that Stonewall Jackson was at or near Gordonsville, with a large force. They affect to have received direct intelligence to that effect.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC IN GOOD SPIRITS.

A dispatch from Harrison's Landing states that Gen. McClellan and his army are in capital spirits, the health of the troops good, and all occupied in trying to keep cool.

AN ARRIVAL FROM RICHMOND.

Felix R. Brunot, Esq., a prominent citizen of Pennsylvania, arrived here yesterday direct from Richmond. He, with eleven gentlemen from Pittsburgh, who were ministering to the comfort of our sick and wounded at Savage's Station, was taken prisoner on the morning of the 29th, when the enemy took possession. Mr. Brunot, who for many months has been devoting his time and money to the sick and wounded of the army, was permitted to remain with his friends at the Station until July 8, when the party was taken to Richmond and confined in a Confederate Prison Hospital. There were fourteen hundred sick and wounded at the Station until last week, when they were removed to Richmond and Belle Island. There are in Richmond and vicinity about twenty-five hundred of our wounded, and a large number sick. There were about thirty Surgeons, who expected to be released daily. The officers not wounded, including Gens. McCall and Reynolds, were confined in a separate building, which was uncomfortably crowded.

Cols. Gallagher and Simpson, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania and Fourth New-Jersey, whose regiments were captured, stated that they were in the centre of the line and fought for upward of an hour after our troops had retired, and were only apprized of their position when entirely surrounded by the enemy. One hundred and ninety-five of the Eleventh were killed and wounded, and the rest taken. Of the Fourth New-Jersey, 139 are known to have been killed and wounded, 300 captured and 75 missing.

Lieut.-Col. Swieser reported killed, was not wounded, and is well. Gens. McCall and Reynolds are also well. Several of our Surgeons volunteered to remain with our wounded, among them Drs. De Beuneville, Edmiston, Bentley, David, Prince. Drs. Marshall, Underwood and Skelton were sick from over-exertion.

Rev. Dr. Marks, who is indefatigable in his attention to the sick and dying, declared his intention of remaining as long as one sick were kept there.

Mr. Brunot was patroled for twenty days, to return at the expiration of that time, unless sooner exchanged for Mr. Lawrence Washington, taken by Gen. King, at Fredericksburgh, and now on parole at his home in Virginia.

Mr. Brunot and his party remained at Savage Station to look after our wounded. Knowing their capture to be inevitable, they sought to be placed upon the same footing as surgeons, but surgeons and all were imprisoned.

Our wounded in Libby's warehouse are very much crowded, many lying upon the floor without blankets, and others with scarcely any clothing and poorly attended to. Arrangements were being made, it was said, to improve their condition, the excuse made by the Confederates being that their own wounded were so numerous as to require all the attention of the authorities.

AN INFLEXIBLE RULE.

The rule prohibiting civilians, not connected with the public service, visiting Fortress Monroe, Newport News, and all other places in McClellan's Department, is inflexible, and the authority hitherto vested in the Surgeon-General and other high officials, is revoked. The friends of sick soldiers may as well understand, too, that no furloughs are granted, and that the sick in the hospitals here or elsewhere cannot be transferred to the hospitals of their own States. Several applications covering these points were strongly presented to-day, and peremptorily refused.

NO VISITORS ALLOWED.

An order is made to-day by Gen. Pope, requiring that passes to Fredericksburgh, or any other point within the lines of his army, shall be granted only to persons on special and important business, and then only when proof of loyalty is adduced.

WHO IS TO HAVE THE CREDIT OF THE POST STAMP BILL?

Among the acts passed in the closing hours of Congress, none is more generally commended than that making postage and other United States stamps a legal tender in sums of less than five dollars. The bill, which was not introduced until Thursday, was carried chiefly through the untiring efforts of Hon. Edward Haight, of New-York, to whom belongs the credit of an intelligent and effective support during the entire session of all measures calculated to benefit the mercantile and monetary interests of the country.

REBEL PRISONERS.

A number of rebel prisoners, occupying five wagons, were this morning removed from Cliffburne Hospital to the old Capitol Prison. These prisoners were some of the sick and wounded captured at Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, &c., and who were placed in the hospitals here for medical and surgical treatment. As fast as they become convalescent, they are removed to the prison for safe keeping.

REBEL ATROCITIES.

The following is an extract from a letter found in the Post-office at Jacksonville, North Carolina, upon the occupation of that place by the United States forces. It establishes beyond all doubt the truth of the statements heretofore made as to the atrocities committed by the rebels on the dead bodies of our soldiers:

Camp Pickes, Manassas Junction, Dec. 2, 1861.

Dy Dear Sister: I have seen more, since I have been in this war, than I ever expected to see in my life. I went on the battle-field one day where the great battle was fought, and I saw more than I ever expected to see, or ever want to see again. I saw soldiers from Georgia grabble up Yankees that had been buried, and I saw them pull off their heads and scrape the meat and hair off their heads, and take the skull bone with them to send home for their folks to see; and there was a great many bodies of horses laying over the fields, which caused a terrible scent.

Your dear brother, HYMAN CATON.

Direct your letter, "Hyman Caton, Company I, Fourth Regiment, North Carolina State Troops, Manassas Junction, Va."

BRIGADIER-GEN. HERON.

Among the confirmations by the Senate on Thursday, was that of Col. Frank J. Heron, of Iowa, as Brigadier-General. Col. Heron was in command of one of the first regiments raised in Iowa, and has seen distinguished service in the West. The official reports of the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge and Donelson bear testimony to his gallantry. He will take command of the brigade about to be raised in Iowa, and has been summoned to that State by Gov. Kirkwood.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. C. Cook, was ordered on the 7th inst., to the United States steamer *Penguin*.

A CHANGE.

Richard Bates, Esq., late of the Attorney-General's Office, has been appointed Solicitor of the Court of Claims, and Hon. John Bogman Kerr, of Maryland, now fills the place vacated by that gentleman.

BAND MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

The band of the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, with Gen. Blenker's Division, was mustered out of the service on Saturday, in compliance with the law recently passed abolishing regimental bands, and last night a portion of them arrived in this city. This; it is believed, is the first band mustered out.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals within the District of Columbia is 5,300.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The steamer *Baltimore* has left, taking down Mrs. Senator Harlan and a number of ladies, who carry with them a supply of delicacies, etc., for the sick and wounded.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

In conformity with the act of Congress, the Adjutant-General orders the appointment of an additional Assistant Surgeon to each regiment.

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

Paymaster-General Larned, who has been ill for some time, is in a critical condition. His friends are apprehensive that he will not recover.

THE TEASER.

The rebel steamer *Teaser* is undergoing thorough repair at the Navy-yard.

ACCIDENT.

Thos. H. Halsot, of Philadelphia, an employe of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, was crushed to death yesterday between two cars.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Business at the mustering office in White-street wears a more cheering aspect than ever. The place is open for the reception and examination of recruits from 8 in the morning until 5½ P. M.; and, during the whole of that time, the work of swearing in goes bravely on. Yesterday, for the Metropolitan Guard alone, 46 men were brought in; whilst other organizations contributed their full share of candidates for medical inspection.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

What is done at the Quartermaster's is simply a reflex of the business transacted at the mustering office. The renewed activity at the one makes necessary extraordinary exertions on the part of those employed at the other. Gen. Arthur and his aids have also been lately called upon for quite a quantity of uniforms and equipments, required by soldiers recovered from sickness or wounds, who are returning in considerable numbers to the field of active operations.

FILLING UP THE OLD REGIMENTS.

Offices are opened for several of the regiments which have distinguished themselves in the field. The Fifth New-York (Duryee's famous Zouaves) want three to four hundred men to bring them up to the regulation standard. Hawkins' equally celebrated Zouaves, (the Ninth New-York,) nearly as many. It is certainly better for young men of superior intelligence and respectability to join such select regiments as these, than to enter the ranks of new and more miscellaneous ones. Capt. Foster, up in the Northern part of the State, and Capt. Crocker, in the City (at No. 72 Lispenard-street,) are recruiting for the Ira Harris Guard, Col. DeForrest—a good regiment, well commanded. The Ira Harris "Light" Cavalry, Col. J. Mansfield Davis, though unable to send officers to recruit, begs its friends here to keep its squadrons supplied with fresh material. Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher has been specially detailed to raise a sufficient force of his brave countrymen to restore the Irish Brigade to its original strength; and every day the veterans of the Peninsula are sending on deputations to press upon the volunteering population here the indispensability, or at least the wisdom, of associating themselves with tried and war-taught comrades, rather than with regiments that have yet to earn their laurels.

THE HALLECK GUARD.

Of the new regiments, this promises to be one of the best. It is being organized under the auspices of the Committee of the Fifth Senatorial District. The Colonel just appointed—Col. Presnie—is a gentleman of fine attainments, with every requisite to make an excellent officer. Many of his men have seen service, and declare the confidence they repose in him. The camp of the Halleck Guard is at Turtle Bay Brewery, Forty-fifth street and East River.

THE STANTON LEGION.

Col. Allen and his officers are leaving no stone unturned to put the Stanton Legion in a forward condition. There are constantly large arrivals in his camp at New-Dorp, Staten Island.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARD.

This corps, for the completion of which the police are working might and main, will be one of the first ready for service. Nearly a company a day is being enlisted, generally a good class of men. The Colonel—late Capt. Turnbull—will make an efficient commander.

THE SPINOLA BRIGADE.

Brigadier Spinola is making such strenuous endeavors as have not been equaled since Gen. Sickles labored in the cause of his Excelsiors, to speedily get his command thoroughly organized. He has infused some of his indefatigable spirit into his subordinates, and men consequently come pouring quickly into his encampment at East New-York. Col. Jordan, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth N. Y. S. M. at Bull Run, and who led that regiment after Col. Wood was disabled, has been appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of the Spinola Brigade.

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

Capt. Gouverneur Carr, of the Fifth New-York (Duryee's) Zouaves, having been detailed to receive recruits for the regiment in this city, has opened a rendezvous at No. 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. The high reputation which the gallant corps has always maintained for discipline, drill, and good conduct in the field, will summon to its ranks men of the best class from among those desiring to enlist. Those who appreciate the advantage of serving under experienced officers, and by the side of soldiers that have been tried, and in a regiment that it is a recognized honor to belong to, have here the opportunity of doing so. Many brave soldiers of the Fifth fell in the recent conflict in which it performed its part so gloriously. Let their places be immediately supplied, that the regiment may be ready for the next combat.

THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

Headquarters Harris Light Cavalry,
Falmouth, Va., Friday, July 18.

The subscriber would earnestly ask the friends of this regiment and his own to use their exertions to fill its ranks.

Many of them can easily aid in so doing, as the service of cavalry proposes great advantages and attractions, and theatre of operations in this department will give this arm peculiar chances for usefulness and fame.

We in the field, unable to return to recruit, are compelled to look to friends at home to keep us effective in numbers.

If each one who, willingly would aid, will bear the matter in mind till they have procured us one recruit, our ranks will be filled, and they will receive our deepest gratitude as well as do good to the service and cause. Recruiting office No. 600 Broadway.

J. MANSFIELD DAVIS, Col. Harris Light Cav.

THE STATE AND UNITED STATES BOUNTIES.

The announcement by the Governor that one half of the new $50 bounty will be paid to each recruit immediately on his being mustered in, is having a most encouraging effect. The only drawback to this timely measure is the inconvenience which must result from having to forward the needful papers to Albany before obtaining a check for the amount, and the delay ensuing upon having to go to an Albany bank to get the checks cashed. This mistake, however, can be easily remedied. As a further inducement to men to enlist, an effort is being made to procure payment on mustering in of the $25 advance bounty offered by the United States Government. Aldermen Farley, Chipp and Smith, with Councilmen Orton, Keech and Jones, have been appointed a Committee by the Common Council to proceed to Washington to urge the advisability of this course upon the War Department.

MEETING OF CITIZENS OF THE NINTH WARD IN AID OF ENLISTMENTS.

Yesterday an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward was held in Bleecker Building, Bleecker-street. The object of the meeting was to arrange matters so as to act in conjunction with the Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District, appointed by the Governor for the raising of a regiment. Dr. E. Dennison was in the chair; Mr. McAdam, in absence of the Secretary of the previous meeting, was appointed Secretary. After the minutes were read and approved, the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Whereas, The President of the United States having called for 300,000 additional men to put down rebellion and restore peace and prosperity to our country, it behooves every loyal citizen to put forth every effort to aid in so patriotic a cause; therefore, we the citizens of the Ninth Ward, hereby,

Resolved, That we will coöperate with the United States and the State authorities in promptly aiding in the raising of men and means; also,

Resolved, That a Committee of Five citizens of the Ward be appointed to act with the Senatorial Committee, of which Hon. John J. Bradley is Chairman.

Resolved, That a Finance Committee, to consist of six members, be appointed, who shall be authorized to collect funds in the Ward, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of enlisting men, and as a bounty for the aid of the families of such as enlist to serve the country in its present crisis; and that such Finance Committee pay over to the Treasurer of the Senatorial Committee all funds collected weekly, to be expended for the purpose named.

A Committee of five, appointed at the previous meeting, proposed a series of resolutions, which were adopted. Among them was the following:

Resolved, That we suggest to the proper authorities the propriety of adopting some system of placing each volunteer in camp as soon as enlisted, without waiting for enough to make up any particular number, and that a proper officer be detailed to collect all the men from the different recruiting stations in a city or district as often as possible, say once a day in a city and two or three times a week in country districts.

The following gentlemen were then nominated the Finance Committee: Andrew Hoagland, Joseph D. Baldwin, Lambert Suydam, Alexander Shaw, S. Scudder and Philip W. Erigs.

It was proposed by Mr. Sinclair Tousey that, if any of the above-named gentlemen were unable to attend to the duties of the Committee, it should be in the power of the Chairman to name some one to take his place. The motion was carried.

Mr. James W. Farr, one of the Senatorial Committee, was then introduced to the meeting. He said it gave him great pleasure to be enabled to tell those assembled that the Sixth Senatorial District Committee had decided upon the Colonel for their regiment. The gentleman selected was Matthew Marsh Blunt, Senior Captain in Twelfth Infantry, United States Army.

Mr. Briggs, of the Fifteenth Ward, then addressed the meeting. He said that all persons who sympathized with the holders of the late meeting at the Cooper Institute, were traitors at heart, and concluded by a stirring exhortation to all those who were able to enlist, and those who could not, to help those who would, pecuniarily.

Mr. Chauncey Schaffer also addressed the meeting, at the conclusion of which, it adjourned *sine die*.

SELECTION OF COLONEL BY THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District has selected the Colonel for the regiment to be raised by them. His name is Mathew Marsh Blunt; was born in the Fifteenth Ward, educated at West Point, and graduated seventh in his class. Being appointed Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, he served two years in Florida, and was subsequently Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point. From there he was ordered to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, and to Fort Pickens, and remained there until ordered to join Gen. McClellan's army near Richmond, as senior Captain of the Twelfth Infantry, regular army. He was breveted Major for his services at Fort Pickens.

When the rebels attacked the right wing of our army on the 27th of June, the Twelfth Infantry bore a distinguished part. It was under command of Major Clitz, who was wounded and taken prisoner; the command then devolved on Major Blunt, who, though wounded, kept with his regiment and retired with it in good order, though with severe loss. The selection of Major Blunt for the Colonelcy seems to give universal satisfaction. He is a young man, only 34 years of age, a thorough soldier, and one that is likely to lead his regiment to distinction.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD ENLISTMENT ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward was held in Fourth-avenue last evening, Alderman Froment in the chair, to adopt measures for aiding in the enlistment of volunteers, and for the care of soldiers' families. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a plan of organization, presented a report through their chairman, John H. White, Esq., which met the entire approval of the meeting, and was unanimously adopted. The Association is to be called the "Twenty-first Ward Union Aid and Volunteer Association," with a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. A Finance Committee was appointed to collect funds for aiding enlistments, and supporting the families of volunteers from the Ward; and the Association pledges itself that no family of any volunteer from the Ward shall suffer for the necessaries of life while he is absent. The Association is to continue until the rebellion is crushed out.

A series of patriotic resolutions was presented by Judge Hogsboon, which were supported by Charles Gould, John H. White and Judge Hogsboom, and adopted.

Mr. D. W. Clarke, from the Committee on the nomination of officers of the Association, presented the following names, which were unanimously accepted:

Chairman—Ald. Andre Froment.
Vice-Presidents—Alex. Estabrook, D. M. Clarke.
Secretaries—John H. White, D. C. Bunsall.
Treasurer—John Stephenson.
Executive Committee—Geo. W. McLean, A. M. Griswold, R. A. Witthaus, T. W. Bailey, Wm. B. Clerke, Michael Cotter, Jona. W. Allen, Wm. Haw, Jr., John J. Phelps, D. Willis James, David S. Coddington, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Wm. W. Niles, E. C. Johnson, James Jackson, C. W. Barker, D. D. T. Marshall, Stephen P. Russell, Ellsworth Elliott, David Wetmore.

Another meeting of the Association will be held on Monday night next.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The Executive Committee of the Irish Brigade met for consultation on yesterday afternoon at the Emigrant Bank. There was a full attendance. Daniel Devlin, Esq., presided, and John Savage, Esq., was appointed permanent Secretary. The presence of Gen. T. F. Meagher created great curiosity in and around the building. The best means of recruiting for the Brigade was discussed, after which it was moved by Hon. Samuel Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad, and adopted:

Resolved, That in response to the call of the President of the United States for additional soldiers, a meeting of Irish adopted citizens, and others of Irish origin, resident in New-York and vicinity, be called on Friday evening, 25th instant, at the Cooper Institute, for the especial purpose of filling up the ranks of the Irish Brigade.

A committee to make the necessary arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Samuel Sloan, Richard Bell, John Savage, Charles P. Daly, Daniel Devlin.

Gen. Meagher and Messrs. Richard O'Gorman, Judge Daly, James T. Brady and others, probably Gens. Shields and Sweeney will address the meeting. The Irish Brigade Organization will meet to-day, (Tuesday) at 4 P. M., at the Astor House.

The greatest enthusiasm is being manifested, and we may predict, in every sense, a great meeting for reinforcements for the gallant Brigade.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Albany, Monday, July 21.

The Governor, on the nomination of Gen. Spinola, has appointed Col. Jourdan Colonel of the First Brooklyn Regiment, Empire Brigade.

The Governor has signified his desire to affor Gen. Spinola every facility to promote the speedy organization of his brigade.

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF SARATOGA COUNTY.

Saratoga, Monday, July 21.

The Supervisors of Saratoga County to-day voted to pay the volunteers $4 a month for one year, enlisted under the new call.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

Harrisburgh, Monday, July 21.

The Governor issues a stirring proclamation, calling for volunteers for twenty-one regiments and to fill the ranks of regiments now in the field; the former for nine months and the latter for twelve months.

THE WAY TO END THE WAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As every attention is now being paid to the best and most efficient manner of raising recruits under the call for 300,000 men, possibly the following suggestions from one of your subscribers may be worth their place in print.

Why cannot the Governor of the State, or the Mayor of this City issue a proclamation or address calling the entire population (all subject to military duty) to arms. Let *every man* be enrolled and apportioned into appropriate companies in every Ward and District in this City or State. Let some afternoon—say Saturday of every week—be devoted to military drill, and all be taught at least the common rudiments of a soldier. In the absence of military or drill officers, our Captains of Police could attend to these duties, and in a little time we would have a military *furore* and enthusiasm that would fill our Union armies with volunteers for *three times* three hundred thousand. New-York leading, all other States would follow the example. The right spirit—the determination to crush out all treason and rebellion—would then prevail, Secessionists and disloyal men would become marked, and the North would be in a blaze.

We all witnessed the great effect of the parades of the Wide-Awakes, and we know how much this system of universal drilling has made the South a unit, and driven many a Union man into the rebel ranks. Our people are a military people. They only desire leaders and proper organization to turn out *en masse*. Not one man in ten thousand but what would be delighted to have the opportunity to acquire a knowledge of military exercise, if the thing was made general.

How such an arming and drilling would inspire and strengthen the hands of the Government—how effectually it would prevent all such raids and incursions as Kentucky is now experiencing—how it would send terror into the heart of Rebeldom, where proscription has already drawn their last man—and how completely such an immense recruiting army would silence all talk or intention of foreign nations to interfere, you, Mr. Editor, can judge. We, the people, can do it; and unless some movement of this kind, general and universal, is made. We shall require more than 300,000 for our army, and be at last compelled to draft.

EXCELSIOR.

New-York, Monday, July 21, 1862.

Arrival of the Steamship Norwich.

The steamship *Norwich*, from New-Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are anticipated. The following is a list of her officers:

James M. Duncan, Lieutenant Commanding; C. F. Mitchell, Acting Master; A. McCormich, Acting Master; A. B. Arrants, Acting Master; G. E. McPherson, Acting Assistant Surgeon; E. P. Heberton, Acting Assistant Paymaster; N. B. Bates, Acting Assistant Engineer; J. B. Maples, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; P. J. Inslee, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; A. A. Odell, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; H. J. L. Barker, Master's Mate.

The Worden Testimonial.

The undersigned begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following additions to the subscriptions already announced:

R. L. Lord	$50 00	Albert S. Akin	50 00
Fox & Polhemus	50 00	D. D. Akin	25 00
George D. Morgan	100 00	Mrs. Frances M. Rotch, Washington	25 61
Herman Bancroft	100 00		
Cash	25 00		

Total $425 61
Previously acknowledged 6,598 27
Grand total $7,023 88

July 18, 1862. WM. H. ASPINWALL.

Raspberry Vinegar for Hospitals.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Many persons have kindly sent berries and fruits to the sick soldiers in the different hospitals, the free use of which, in many cases, being deemed objectionable, it is suggested instead that those having *raspberries* should convert them into "raspberry vinegar," which makes a grateful, cooling and wholesome drink for the fevered, sick and wounded. The way to make it is this: Take any quantity of berries, put them in a jar, and fill till they are covered with vinegar. Let them stand till they ferment, which may be three or four days, then strain through a cloth. To each quart of the liquor add one pound of good sugar, and boil one minute. When cool put in bottles.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 819, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—Gen. Pope's New Orders—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Accounts—Letters from Fortress Monroe.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebels Retreat from Murfreesboro—Nashville Secure—Guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri—Capture of Cynthiana and Henderson by the Rebels—Their Invasion of Indiana—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Gen. Curtis Safe.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, and on the Mississippi—Disasters to the Union Fleet near Vicksburgh—A Rebel Ram-page.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—The West Indies and South America—American Affairs in England.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE BORDER STATES AND THEIR REPLY.

THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of the highest interest.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1. Of unequaled style and finish, at TAIT'S, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Camidge—Sanderson.—On the 3d inst., at the Parish Church, Sheffield, Eng., by Rev. Canon Camidge, M. A., Vicar of Wakefield, assisted by Rev. Canon Sale, D. D., Vicar of Sheffield, Rev. Charles Edward Camidge, B. A., of Wadham College, Oxford, to Laura Carow, youngest daughter of E. F. Sanderson, Esq., of Endcliffe Grange and New-York.

Holt—Post.—On Thursday, July 10, at St. Matthew's Church, Wilton, Conn., by Rev. Simon Greenleaf Fuller, Asa Holt, Jr., to Susan C., daughter of Wm. L. Post, of Montrose, Penn.

Snyder—Blackwel.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, 17th inst., by Rev. Dr. Harris, Henry Snyder, Jr., to Margaret E., eldest daughter of William R. Blackwell, Esq.

Van Schoonhoven—Chester.—At Kingston, N. Y., on the 10th inst., by Rev. Dr. Hoes, Jacob Lansing Van Schoonhoven, of Troy, to Elisabeth Huntington, daughter of Rev. John Chester, D. D., of Albany.

DIED.

Ayres.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 21, William Ellsworth, infant son of George E. and Anna H. Ayres, aged 4 months.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

Bech.—On Sunday, July 20, at Poughkeepsie, Edward M. H. Bech, in the 11th year of his age.

Belknap.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 20, Mrs. Mary J. L. S. Belknap, widow of Aaron Belknap, of Newburgh, aged 91 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of her son Aaron B. Belknap, are invited to attend her funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Sprole's,) Newburgh, on Wednesday, July 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Davenport.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 21, Mrs. Catharine M. Davenport, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 Willoughby-st., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Earle.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Saml. Earle, aged 71 years.

Notice of his funeral will be published in to-morrow's paper.

Fenno.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Frederick Tudor, Esq., of Boston, Elizabeth Henrietta Victoria Fenno, relict of the late George Fenno, and daughter of the late Francis Upton, of the British Navy.

Her remains were taken to Mount Upton, Chenango County, for interment.

Hanaway.—At Bloomingdale, on Monday, July 21, after a lingering illness, Amelia W. Hanaway, daughter of J. and M. Hanaway.

☞ Williamsburgh papers please copy.

Hay.—In this City, on Sunday, 20th inst., after a lingering illness, John Hay, aged 45 years, a native of Kelso, Scotland.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 126 St. Mark's-place.

☞ Kelso *Chronicle* please copy.

Hicks.—In this City, on Saturday evening, after a very short illness, Rowena A., wife of Isaac Hicks, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, W. D. Hicks, No. 283 3d-st., at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

King.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, the 14th inst., Seth King, Esq., of Tuscaloosa, Ala., aged 71 years.

Locke.—In this City, on Monday morning, July 21, Rev. W. C. Locke, D. D.

The funeral services will take place at the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Rockwell's,) Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

Lewis.—At Harrison's Landing, Va., on Monday, July 14, G. T. J. Lewis, Captain of Company H, Sixty-second Regiment, Anderson Zouaves.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The *cortege* will leave the residence of his brother, R. A. Lewis, No. 96 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, and proceed to Cypress Hills Cemetery, where the obsequies will be performed by M. W. P. Grand Master J. W. Simons. The members of Doric Lodge No. 280, F. & A. M., Zerubabel Chapter R. A. M., Hugh de Payens Commandery of Knights' Templar, the Fraternity in general, the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Orr.—On Sunday evening, at 9½ o'clock, at Piermont, Rockland County, Elizabeth, wife of James H. Orr, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also those of her brothers George, William and James Kellock, and brothers-in-law Robert Hamilton and David M. Earle, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 47 West 10th-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Phelps.—Of camp fever, in Philadelphia, on Sunday, July 20, whence he arrived on the 5th July from City Point and James River, Isaac S. Phelps, of Company G, California Regiment, aged 22 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 71 East 29th-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock.

Skinner.—On Sunday, June 29, in front of Richmond, under McClellan, of typhoid fever, Hiram Albert Skinner, of Company F, First Minnesota Regiment, aged 18 years, 7 months and 22 days.

Ward.—In Lafayette, Hudson County, N. J., on Monday, July 21, after a protracted illness, Thomas Ward, formerly of Ramapo Valley, N. Y., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Williams.—Fell, mortally wounded, in the Army of the Potomac, in battle before Richmond, on Friday, June 27, William Adams Williams, of Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 25 years, eldest son of Samuel Williams, Esq., of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Wright.—In this City, on Sunday night, July 20, Jennie S., daughter of Charles and Lizzie Wright, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 8 East 11th-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 341.—July 21, 1862.

66, 18, 13, 70, 10, 52, 33, 40, 7, 19, 8, 34.

Kentucky, Class 342.—July 21, 1862.

46, 42, 6, 12, 66, 44, 60, 26, 34, 3, 71, 51, 78.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 289.—July 21, 1862.

29, 68, 47, 55, 38, 50, 26, 52, 8, 42, 67, 18.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 282.—July 21, 1862.

65, 16, 33, 59, 78, 75, 19, 14, 47, 72, 34, 9, 69.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

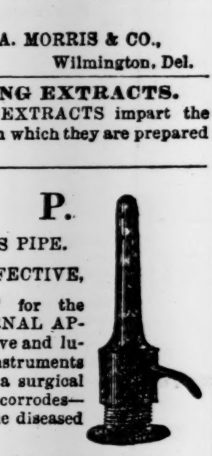
BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS impart the genuine flavor of the fruits from which they are prepared and are less expensive.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

A MAMMOTH CLEARING OUT SALE OF PARIS NECK

TIES

AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS,
At just half the usual Broadway prices.

The long line of Ties on the *left* as you enter the store are 5, 10, and 15 cents each. The *first* line on the *right* are 25 cents. The *second* line on the right are 35 cents each. The *last* line on the right, embracing over 1,000 dozen of the very richest and most expensive ties imported, are 50 cents each. This line includes rich "expanded end" ties, in expensive and new designs, same as are sold everywhere at $1—all to be sold (for the present) at 50 cents each.

Gents' superior fine LINEN COLLARS at 10 cents each, or $1 20 per dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at $2 to $2 50 per dozen. Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Under-garments, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.

Wholesale buyers will find the above prices on Neckties irresistible.

J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

14th-st. and 6th-av.
TUESDAY, July 22, 1862,
The Spanish beauty, ISABEL CUBAS,
in a new Pantomime and a new Ballet Divertisement.
Second night of the Comic Pantomime,
THE CONSCRIPT.
Second appearance of
M. TOPHOFF and Mr. C. LEHMAN.
Mr. THOMAS BAKER, and his orchestra,
COSTA THELEUR, LOUISE TOURNIARE, Mlle. MARIE, XIMENES, WIETHOFF, BONZANI,
And a host of others.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the threatening state of the weather, the vast magnitude of the work, and in order to present it in a manner worthy of the subject, the Manager was obliged to postpone the initial performance of

EDGE'S GREAT MASTERPIECE,
the representation of the Great Fight between the
MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

It will be produced THIS EVENING, for the first time, upon a scale of splendor as shall eclipse anything of the spectacular kind ever before witnessed in this country.

MR. & MRS. UNION.
MISS E. LOVE.

WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA AND LIVER COMplaints cured by Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. It never fails. Price 50cts., sold by the druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEARLY 2.000 COPIES OF GASPARIN'S NEW WORK DISPOSED OF THE FIRST WEEK.
THIRD EDITION NOW READY.
AMERICA BEFORE EUROPE.
PRINCIPLES AND INTERESTS.
By Count de Gasparin. Translated by Miss Mary L. Booth. 1 Vol., 12mo., $1 25.

"While the work deals with facts and shows a marvelous knowledge of events in any way connected with the present crisis, it is especially valuable for its discussion *of principles* applicable to our present necessities and probable exigencies.

The noblest friend that America has in all Europe is Count Gasparin. One of the first minds of France, broadly and thoroughly cultured, a statesman and a political philosopher of the De Tocqueville Democratic School, a Christian gentleman, beloved and esteemed by everybody, he has given his whole sympathy to the loyal people of the United States with an enthusiastic earnestness which proves the depth of his conviction as to the right and justice of their cause.

In a work published last year, entitled 'The Uprising of a Great People,' when hostility and unfriendliness were becoming more and more apparent in every manifestation of foreign feeling, Count Gasparin plead before his countrymen the grandeur and importance of the issues involved in our national conflict, with an eloquence, an impassioned fervor and a powerful logic that thrilled the heart of every American who read his pages."—*Buffalo Express.*

Also, Just Ready, the Fifth Edition of the
UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE.
By the same Author. 1 Vol., 12mo., 75 cents.
Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
NED BUNTLINE'S NEW NOVEL,
THE DEATH MYSTERY.
BY NED BUNTLINE.
Illustrations by Darley.
Price 25 cents. Mailed post-paid on receipt of price.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher, No. 24 Ann-st.

MILITARY.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.
AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $40 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. [illegible] Broome-st., near Broadway, one door from the Mercer House.

Two competent gentlemen will be treated with as Lieutenants. Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. C. J. CLAUSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT

joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.

Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.

$13 to $23 pay in advance.

$2 hand money.

Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters,
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Daniel C. Mayonehan, First Lieutenant.

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK,
(DURYEE'S ZOUAVES,)

Want Recruits. No time must be lost. Fill the places of the fallen. Apply at No. 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, third floor.

Capt. GOVERNEUR CARR,
Recruiting Officer.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES, FOURTH REGIMENT.

EMPIRE BRIGADE, Col. J. C. BURKE Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED FOR CO. B,
Commanded by Capt. W. A. TREADWELL. First Lieutenant, F. R. HAIGHT. For further particulers apply at Recruiting Office, No. 17 Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 62 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state toward early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.

W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

WANTED A SUBSTITUTE—FOR ABOUT one month for Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M., now at Harper's Ferry; a young man of medium size; must be an American, and of the best character and habits, for which a liberal price will be given. Address H, Box No. 1,360 New-York Post-office.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE
COMPOUND!

Long time before the settlement of North America by Europeans, the Indians employed the bark of White Pine for the cure of

SCURVY, PUTRID FEVER,
and
SORE THROAT,

And made a wash with it for inflamed wounds and bruises. A French navigator, while trading with the Indians upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, obtained from them a knowledge of the use of the Pine. Since that period our own physicians have prescribed it in their practice to some extent, but owing to its astringency it never obtained any celebrity until 1856. In that year Dr. J. W. POLAND, then of Goffstown Centre, N. H., brought before the public his

WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

The combination of other ingredients with the pine bark so modified the action of the latter, that a preparation was produced which soon gained unbounded favor among the people. For Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally, and for Kidney Complaints likewise, it is a most wonderful remedy. The large number of letters received from persons who have been cured by using this Compound, shows in what high esteem the medicine is held by them.

Its great value as a specific for Kidney Diseases was fortunately ascertained by a person who took it for a cough. The cough was entirely removed, and also a severe inflammation on the kidneys, of ten years' endurance. Hence it was

A DISCOVERY!

Since that time, it has cured a great many cases of Kidney Inflammation, and even Diabetes and Hydrocele.

References can be seen upon a large circular, which all dealers have to give away.

Letters of inquiry addressed to Dr. P., at Melrose, will be promptly answered. Advice gratis.

MANUFACTURED BY
DR. J. W. POLAND & CO.,
Melrose, Mass.

☞ 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ☜

D. S. BARNES,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.,
General Agent.

THE SONS OF ORANGE AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES are invited to join the citizens of Goshen in the celebration of the Eighty-third Anniversary of the battle of Minisink, on TUESDAY, the 22d inst., on which occasion the new monument erected to the memory of the heroes who fell in that battle will be dedicated. Excursion tickets can be obtained at the Erie Railroad office. Train leaves at 7 o'clock A. M. Badges will be provided for the members of the Society.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Secretary.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

A detachment of United States regular cavalry will leave this City to-day or to-morrow for the depôt of mounted troops at Carlisle, Penn. They are recruits who have been enlisted in this City.

One of the last new vessels built for the regular navy, to be reported ready for sea, is now in commission at Boston, fully armed, and will sail with sealed orders when her trial at the wharf is finished. The *Canandaigua* is a new vessel, and was launched on the 28th of March last. The following officers had reported for her some days ago:

Commander, J. F. Green; Lieutenant, John J. Cornwell; Paymaster, Charles H. Eldridge; Master, H. De Haven Manley; Acting Masters, C. J. Van Allstine, Samuel Hall; Chief Engineer, Wm. S. Stamm; First Assistant Engineer, Henry C. Victor; Second Assistant Engineer, G. W. Rogers; Third Assistant Engineers, Albert Jackson, Alfred Hendrick, Philip Miller, Edwin F. Phillippi; Gunner, John Caulk; Sailmaker, David Bruce; Carpenter, S. N. Whitehouse; Boatswain, Thomas Smith; Acting Master's Mates, A. F. Eldrige, John N. Pease, Wm. J. Vincent, C. L. McCarty.

The United States ship *Magnolia* was put formally in commission yesterday, for immediate service. She got a large armament on board on Saturday. This vessel was recently a captured prize, and at the sale was purchased by the Navy Department. Annexed is a list of the officers who reported in uniform on deck: Acting Volunteer Lieut. W. Budd; Acting Masters, Charles Potter, A. Delano and F. Burgess; Surgeon, A. Shirk; Paymaster, W. J. Caiti; Acting Assistant Engineers, E. Eldridge, Martin Van Buren, N. Buckley and R. H. Huttes; Master's Mates, D. Scuyler, O. Sanderson, P. McGuire, W. H. H. Evilling.

At the Boston Navy-yard the new 13-inch mortars, weighing upward of seventeen thousand pounds apiece, have recently been received from Pittsburgh, Penn. They are similar to those used in Commander Porter's mortar flotilla, which did such execution in crushing in the casemates of Fort Jackson, and which are even now hurling their metallic globes into the beleaguered city of Vicksburgh. The new mortars are being mounted on iron carriages in the ordnance park, and 13-inch bombshells are rolling into the park by the hundreds.

The Court-martial ordered at the Navy-yard of Norfolk, Va., convened on Thursday last, and is now engaged investigating the charges preferred against prisoners arraigned before it.

Commencement at Wesleyan University.

The Anniversaries of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., took place last week, with unusual *éclat*, and were attended by a larger number of the old graduates and friends of the University than on any previous occasion. The exercises opened with prize declamation, July 11. President Cummings preached the Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday, July 13, in his usual happy style, and with an unwonted vigor. Rev. J. W. Wiley, late missionary to China, delivered an able and enthusiastic address before the Missionary Lyceum connected with the University. Rev. Dr. Osgood, of this city, delivered a scholarly address before the Literary Societies. Rev. H. B. Ridgway, of St. Paul's M. E. Church of this city, delivered the address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. At the Alumni Festival, as well as at the business meeting, gray and reverend heads forgot their dignity, and joined with the elasticity of youth in the merriment of the hour, and demonstrated in their reunion that their devotion to their Alma Mater, to literature and science, had suffered no abatement, while scattered in different parts of the country, and filling stations of prominence and influence. Commencement occurred July 17. The Graduating Class acquitted themselves with more than usual credit. The class had been considerably reduced in numbers by brave volunteers, now before Richmond, in the "University Guards."

The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on T. F. Barnswell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and W. J. Johnson, Wolcott, N. Y.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Andrew Purdy Aiken, Tekonsha, Mich.. John Emory Andrus, Copake, N. Y.; William Ranney Baldwin, Middletown.; Henry Ward Bennett, Constableville, N. Y.; Henry Martin Blake, Monmouth, Me.; John Merrill Caldwell, Portland, Me.; William Francis Comfort, New-York, N. Y.; Henry Lester Dickinson, Chicopee, Mass.; George Allen England, Ripon, Wis.; Samuel Stephen Ethridge, Middletown; Ezra Hall, Marlborough: Cranswick Jost, Guysborough, N. S.; James Marcus King, Cambridge, N. Y.; Enos Young Landis, Allentown, Pa.; Charles Taulman Reed, Trenton, N. J.; Philip Bessom Shumway, West Killingly; Smith Williams, Parma, N. Y.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred in course on Henry Crounse Abbott, David Allison, Frederick S. Barnum, Asa Boothby, Robert Pagan Buckman, George Gamaliel Dains, Spencer Rhand Fuller, Wesley Curtis Ginn, Edwin Bayard Harvey, William Fletcher Hatfield, Samuel Jackson, Joseph Leland Morse, John Emory Powers, Silas Everard Quimby, George Litch Roberts, Alfred Henry Saxe, William Henry Starr, Horace Sumner Tarbell, Frederick Woods, John Wesley Young, of the class of 1859, and on Henry Alonzo Collin, Gardner Fuller, John William Hoyt, Nelson Stutson, George Hussey Tracy, of the class of 1858.

The degree of Master of Arts was also conferred on John Newton Dorris and Isaac Gibbard, graduates of Genesee College, and on John McDonald Price, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Rev. Albert Etheridge, Dover, Ill.; Rev. George S. Hare, New-York, N. Y.; Rev. Charles K. Vickers, Quincy, Ill.; Charles H. Stocking, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; J. J. Roberts, President of Liberia College.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. John Lanahan, of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on John Ericsson, New-York, whose name was received by the audience with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause.

LAW REPORTS.

The India-Rubber Patents—Damages for Infringement.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before a Master.

Conrad Poppenhusen vs. *Oscar Falk e et al.*—This was an action to recover damages of the defendants for an alleged violation of the plaintiff's tinfoil and oil patents for the manufacture of hard India-rubber goods. The case has been before referred to in the Times.

The Master to whom it was referred has now made his report, awarding to the plaintiff $6,650 10 damages.

The Railroad Cases—The Injunctions Dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Welles and Leonard.

The People and the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor et al. vs. *John Kerr et al. and the Mayor, &c.; The same* vs. *George Law et al.*—These cases have been largely reported in the Times when in the Courts below. The Special Term of the Court granted injunctions restraining the construction of the roads, and appeal was taken to this Court. The Court have now rendered judgment dissolving the injunctions, Justice Leonard dissenting.

In respect to the appeal from the order giving judgment to the Mayor, &c., on demurrer, the judgment was affirmed. The opinions, or their substance, will appear hereafter.

Denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Application of Neidlinger.—This was an application for an attachment against Madame Restell *alias* Ann Lohman, for the non-production of the relator's illegitimate child, alleged to be in respondent's custody.

The case has been several times stated in this paper and lastly in the issue of the 20th.

The application was now denied.

Vendor and Purchaser—Let Both "Beware."

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Acker.

Charles Brody vs. *Mary C. Davis.*—This action was brought to recover $200, the value of a diamond cluster-pin, which was alleged to have been made by the plaintiff to the order of the defendant in August, 1858, the plaintiff supposing her to be a single woman.

The defence set up was that the defendant, formerly Mrs. Davis, who kept a "ladies' boarding-house" at No. 25 Wooster-street, was married in 1857 to Mr. Andrew Carroll, and that the action should have been brought against him, or, if against her, it should have been as Mary Carroll. It was argued that she was sued in a wrong name, and that parties who sell goods on credit to females, should themselves be on their guard, (*caveat vendor*.) And further, that if the defendant even had private property, all the decisions agreed that there should be some evidence of the contract in writing, and that the matter purchased was of benefit to her or her property. The counsel for the plaintiff insisted that even if she had been sued in a wrong name, granting even that the defendant had been married, as was alleged, she was personally liable under the law of 1860, which declares that married women may sue and be sued as to their separate property. Decision reserved.

J. A. Sherwood for plaintiff; Judge Russell for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Callanan vs. *Van Vleck and others.*—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 allowed, the rest disallowed.

Clayton vs. *Yarrington et al.*—Motion denied without costs, &c.

Parish and others vs. *Delafield and others.*—Motion granted, and proposed issues allowed.

The People, &c., vs. *Anna Lohman, alias Restell.*—Writ discharged.

Martin, Jr. vs. *Ogden et al.*—Case settled; all the amendments allowed, except the sixteenth.

Van Nest, Jr. vs. *Talmage.*—Case settled; all the amendments, except the third, allowed.

Demarest vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Case settled; amendments 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 allowed, the others disallowed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, July 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 33 bbls. Ashes, 25,496 bbls. Flour, 1,133 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 152,732 bushels Wheat, 123,568 bushels Corn, 5,250 bushels Oats, 1,017 pkgs. Provisions, and 245 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $6 25 ℔ 100 ℔s. Sales, 50 bbls. Nothing new in Pearls.

COTTON—Is held firmly at 50c.@50½c. for Middlings, ℔ ℔., but the demand is moderate to-day.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely offered, to-day, and has been in good demand at much higher prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 28,500 bbls. including Superfine State, at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 35@$5 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5@$5 20; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 $5 35@$6 25.; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 60, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 25
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 35	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in more request, at advancing rates. Sales 2,300 bbls. at $5 35@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 95@$6 90 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 1,620 bbls. extra, at $5 40@$6 35 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for and is steady at $2 90@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and buoyant at $3 20@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more actively sought after to-day, at decidedly higher prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 330,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, $1 12@$1 18; White Western, $1 34@$1 41; Amber Western at $1 29 @$1 33; Red Western (Winter) at $1 24@$1 29; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 18@$1 21; Milwaukee Club, $1 12@$1 18; Chicago Spring, $1 05 @$1 14 ℔ bushel. Corn is active and dearer. Sales, since our last, 118,000 bushels, at 54c.@56c. for old Mixed Western; 50c.@53½c. for new do.; 45c.@49c. for unsound new and old; and 60c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 76c.@80c. ℔ bushel; sales, 4,700 bushels. Barley continues quiet and nominal. Oats are in request, including Canada at 46½c. @48c.; Western at 46c.@48c., and State at 48c.@ 49c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is salable and steady, at 50c.@65c. for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in demand and firm, including last year's crop at 14c.@20c. ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Are in good request at buoyant prices.

LATHS—Eastern are quiet and depressed, to-day, at $1 12½ ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole finds ready buyers at full prices.

LIME—The market is inactive and prices are unsettled.

MOLASSES—Sales, since our last, 230 hhds., including Porto Rico at 40c., and Cuba Muscovado at 32c.@ 34c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Holders of Spirits Turpentine are asking $1 80 ℔ gallon, but the market is quiet. The sales of Resin, since our last, include 1,000 bbls. medium, No. 2, at $12, or thereabouts, and 60 bbls. common at $11

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair supply and moderate demand, $10 87½@$11 for Mess, and $8 75@$9 for Prime ℔ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Cut Meats are salable at 4½c. @5½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is improving gradually; sales, 1,600 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 8c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in demand and is very firm; sales 200 bbls., at $13 50@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@ $13 25 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℔ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in slack demand, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese rules quiet, at 5c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Were in fair request, and sales were made, since our last, of 1,300 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 8c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 ℔s. at 10⅜c.@10⅝c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 500 bbls., at 30¼c.@31c., chiefly at 30½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13d.@13½d.; Corn, 12¾d.@ 13¼d.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.: Butter and Cheese, 40s.@ 45s. and by steamer 60s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s., and by steamer 50s., ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Bacon, and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 40s.; Oil, 47s. 6d ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d., Tallow 40s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, two brigs, with Wheat, in bulk, at 15d.@15½d. ℔ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post office to-day, (Tuesday,) at 5½ P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEW-YORK AND NOVA SCOTIA GOLD QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.—The Engineer having proceeded to the mines, which are in successful operation, and being desirous to erect additional crushers and machinery at the works, an opportunity is now offered to a man with some capital, to assist in erecting the same. A first-rate position will be given to a responsible party, as there is no risk, and immediate profits will be realized, $4,000 having been taken from one claim in one day. The ore is tested by authority, and is certified to average more than $200 of gold to the ton. Apply to N. W. BUSTEED, Agent of the Company, Room No. 2, No. 6 Wall-st., New York.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A PROFITABLE business for sale, secured by United States patent; a very useful article, applicable for four purposes; a necessity in every garden. Examine for yourselves. Patentee going to Europe. Address P. C. BENNS, New-York City Post-office.

$3,000.—AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR a small capital. For sale, an active interest in a house established for 18 years, manufacturing staple articles, and doing a fair business; the reason for sale is the partner's desire to go to the war. Address B. H., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, for three days.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 500 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE STORE Nos. 231 and 235 Broadway, between Park-place and Barclay-st. Inquire on the premises of TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Staatsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES, at auction, being the entire establishment of a gentleman having left the City on account of ill-health, and to be sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 1 o'clock, at Dilk's Stables, No. 189 Mercer-st., near Bleecker:

One pair bay carriage horses, about 15½ hands high, stylish and kind, formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney, deceased.

One jet black saddle mare, very handsome, about 15½ hands high, superior under the saddle, having been ridden by an officer in two battles, about 7 years old, and will go in single or double harness.

One bay pony, about 9 hands high, with wagon, harness and saddle, a complete turnout for a boy.

Also, one elegant barouche, used but five or six times, made by Miner & Stevens, and cost $700.

One elegant top wagon, new; two light road wagons; one coupé; two sets of double harness, silver plated. Also, will be sold after the above, several horses, harnesses, &c.

Particulars at time of sale. Terms cash and bankable money. The attention of persons desiring good stock is called to this sale. All of the above will be on exhibition early on morning of sale. For full information apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Pavonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., a small quantity of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of walnut and mahogany bedsteads, wardrobe, pier mirror, marble-top pier table, mahogany chairs, rockers, dressing bureau, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Also, immediately after the above, at No. 5½ Pine-st., one rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, round corners, Worcester, maker; also, cover for same.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a choice assortment of goods adapted to the season. Catalogues on morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large variety of the best styles, made for private sale. For particulars see catalogues.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 18 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PARK HOUSE, Bloomfield, N. J.—A desirable suite of rooms may be had upon early application at this first-class family house; the location is directly opposite the park, and is unsurpassed for beauty and health, and within one hour of New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad: excellent stabling accommodations on the premises. Reference, by permission, W. J. Bryan, Esq., No. 110 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES CAN receive excellent accommodations at a farm-house; location Riverdale, 14 miles from the City, 15 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; also, accommodation for horses and carriages. Address H. A. X., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. I. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD, FROM THE 1ST of August, is desired by the advertiser for himself, wife, child 4 years, child 2 years, nurse and infant, and a young lady. Situation must be within an hour's ride from the City. Address Mr. HOWARD, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride inland, by boats or cars, for two ladies, child under 3 years, infant and nurse, for the season. Address, stating location and lowest terms, without which no notice will be taken, FREDERICK, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

ORANGE, N. J.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS and board for families or gentlemen, two minutes from Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, at reasonable prices, and good table. Private family. Horse cars pass the door. Inquire of SILAS C. HAY, Esq., No. 82 Broadway, or address Box No. 223 Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—CHEAP—AT THE STANLEY HOUSE, Bridgeport, Conn., situated directly on the salt water; good bathing, fishing, driving, &c.; cool and delightful for families and others. Two hours from New-York by railroad, four by steamboat.

E. W. FAIRCHILD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL cottage house, with eleven rooms, besides laundry and wash-room, good garden, fruit and shade; pleasant neighborhood, near excellent schools, churches, &c. A first class home for family Summer and Winter; one hour's ride from City by trains every hour; cost $5,000 to build; will be sold for less than cost, on easy terms, or rented to a good tenant at a nominal price. For particulars apply to JULIUS IVES, Jr., No. 315 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE CITY—A beautiful Gothic cottage, containing 11 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and spring water drawn into the house; about two acres of land, (with garden,) in perfect order, situated near the village of West Farms, on the road to the Fordham Depôt of Harlem Railroad. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., or to C. VALENTINE, near the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A pleasantly located cottage, within five minutes walk of depôt; garden in good growing order. Terms easy. Inquire of E. P. FORBES, No. 80 Leonard-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE LADIES MAY be accommodated with pleasant country board, by applying to Dr. J. S. MARTIN, Campbell's Station, Metuchin, N. J.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DESIRABLE rooms, with hot and cold water, large closets, can be had with full or partial board at No. 121 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or would do plain sewing and take care of children; no objection to the country for the Summer months; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 101 Waverley-place, for two days. Call, or address a note.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—A SITuation wanted by a neat American girl to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children, or do any kind of housework; no objections to City or country; best of City reference; wages no object. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 141 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, perfectly competent, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's maid and seamstress, or for general housework; is sober, honest, industrious and economical, and willing. Apply at No. 503 Greenwich-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable Protestant young woman a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do the housework of a small family; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 149 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; understands bread and pastry perfectly; no objection to a boarding-house or hotel; would go to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, EXPERIenced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; can refer to her last employer; wages $8 to $10; City or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN Wants a situation as good cook; can do all kinds of baking; has no objection to go in the country; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days if not suited. Call at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK by a faithful, competent girl, who understands her business well, and is neat and economical; she is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can bring the best City recommendation. Apply, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands all kinds of pastry and baking, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her former employers, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 67 Madison-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A woman as first-class cook in a private family; has unexceptionable reference from the first City families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the bookstore.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 64 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will take the charge of a dairy, if required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. To be seen for two days, at 125 Greenwich-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with six years' reference from her last place, wishes a situation as cook; is indeed thoroughly competent. Apply at No 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City references given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 81 West 31st-st., in the confectionery store.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference; no person need apply who requires any washing done. Call at No. 388 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations in a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and baker and first-rate washer and ironer; has three years of the best City reference; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; can get the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at 331 1st-av., corner of 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman in a good private family as cook and assist with the washing and ironing. The advertiser is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 122 7th-av., near 19th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; best of city references; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 45 2d av., between 2d and 3d-sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl requires a situation as cook; can assist in the washing and ironing. City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 135 West 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WILLing to assist with the washing and ironing, desires a situation; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 46 West 11th-st.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant woman as first-class cook and baker; would like to go to the country; prefers the North River; good references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 197 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a smart, deserving and very efficient servant girl as cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, a nice cook, thoroughly neat and respectful, obliging and trusty, and highly recommended; wages moderate; City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, as good cook, or to assist in washing and ironing, or do the whole of the washing in a small family; no objection to going a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and understands her business thoroughly; has the best of references. Call at No. 306 East 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

A LADY ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY desires to obtain places for a good plain cook and a chambermaid, who is a good seamstress, and will not object to the care of children. Apply at No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook, baker, and a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter making; is willing and obliging; can be well recommended. ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and general family seamstress, wants a situation in a family; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; no objection to go as lady's maid if required; City reference. Call at or address No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation, either in City or country, by a smart, industrious servant, at moderate wages, with good reference; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; is steady, obliging and kind to children. Inquire for ANNE, at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—OR TO WAIT ON A lady. An American Protestant woman (no incumbrance) wishes a situation as above; is highly respectable, neat in appearance and well informed; not above doing the work of a small family where she would have control; unexceptionable references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American widow, to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is kind to children; of a good disposition; has no objection to take charge of a widower's family; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call at No. 17 2d-st., her present employer's. Can be seen for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do the general housework of a gentleman's family; she is a first-class laundress, also a good plain cook and baker; has the very best of recommendations from her late employer; wages not so much an object as a permanent place; would like the country. Call at No. 14' East 35th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as laundress, with the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 362 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., in the store.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable elderly Protestant woman, as baby's nurse; can take the whole management of an infant from its birth; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the basement of No. 458 West 35th-st., near 10th-av.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE protestant nurse, from the French part of Switzerland, with good recommendations, wishes a situation, either in the City or country; would like to accompany a family to Europe, also. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left; will be heard of for two days; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an elderly lady; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 160 East Broadway, near Rutgers-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a woman that has the best of City reference; can cut and fit; will take a month's engagement at moderate wages. Address No. 142 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is a competent dressmaker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in fashionable style; is quick at the needle; wages $6 to $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

SEWING WANTED—FOR A NUMBER OF Wheeler & Wilson's and other kinds of lock-stitched machines; a large or small quantity can be delivered weekly, by a cheap and quick communication; or would enter into a contract for work. Address Box No. 189, Kingston P. O., N. Y.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. Also, on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER, &c.—A permanent situation is wanted by a competent young married man, as book-keeper, accountant or cashier, &c., in a first-class wholesale house, banking establishment or insurance company; understands the hardware and grocery business; could probably influence considerable trade in the latter; the most undoubted City references will be furnished. Address S. J. M., Post-office Box No. 490, Poughkeepsie.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by ten years' reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for three days by addressing J. M., Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a person who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a steady, careful driver; has lived 3 years and 5 months in his last place, and 5 years in his previous place; good City reference. Address T. H., No. 35 West 29th-st., Merchants' Livery Stable, or No 490 6th-av., Room 2.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen in the fruit-store, No. 909 Broadway, or address a note to J. K., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant single man with long experience; can produce the best of references as to capability and sobriety. Call or address to Waters' saddlery store, corner 13th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly well, and can produce best of reference from last employer. Call at Charles Waters' harness store, No. 810 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, as coachman and gardener, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended. Call at No. 142 Cherry-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a respectable, Protestant, single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and everything connected with the business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to going to the country; has the best City reference. Send a note to J. B. D., No. 1,153 Broadway, corner of 27th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man who perfectly understands his business; can come well recommended for sobriety and careful driving; can refer to his late employers in the City; no objection to city or country; willing to be useful to his employer. A line addressed to W., Coachman, Box No. 209 *Times* Office, will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable single young man, as coachman and groom, of long experience in the business, and understands horses, and carriages, and harness thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful to employers; the best city reference given. Address M. M., box No, 204 Times office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the business in all its branches, also farming if required; would have no objection to make himself useful to the interest of his employer; good reference given as to honesty and sobriety. A line left at A. Smith's, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y., for R A. K., will be attended to, or call and see.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (Scotchman,) with very small family; has had 16 years practical experience; can produce first-class testimonials, or refer to last employer. Call at Wm. Elliott's seed store, or address GARDENER, Box No. 213 *Times* Offibe.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATIGN AS gardener by a steady, active single man, to take charge of a gentleman's place; has a thorough knowledge of his business; can be well recommended. Address M. B., Jersey City Post-office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, and can wait on table; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Address a note to W. D., No. 64 West 28th-st., private stable.

AS HOSTLER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-RATE man, a situation as hostler; is a good driver, and has been quite used to the care of horses for many years; would have no objection to take a teamster's situation, as he feels quite competent; wages moderate. Call at No. 63 East 16th-st., second floor, up stairs, or address K, same place.

AS SALESMAN—SITUATION WANTED.—THE advertiser has been engaged, for the past fifteen years, in the dry goods, etc., importing business, and would like a situation with a respectable house as salesman, either for a salary or on commission; satisfactory references. Address W. CARY, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS AUCTION eer desires a situation as salesman in a house requiring his services. The best testimonials as to ability will be furnished. Address AUCTIONEER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS SERVANT TO AN OFFICER.—A YOUNG man having been in the war as servant to an officer for the last nine months, wishes to return in the same capacity; can cook if necessary; has the best recommendations from last employer. Address T. J., No. 147 East 10th-st., in basement.

AS VALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man of respectability, as valet to a gentleman or family, who are about to travel to London, Liverpool or Glasgow; will give first-class reference in this City and Europe. Address K. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to the work of a private family; understands his business thoroughly, having lived in some of the first families of this City; is sober, trustworthy, and very reliable; refers to his last employer. A note addressed to No. 29 East 22d-st., will be immediately attended to for two days.

SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young man in some light business; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; is a good plain gardener; wages not so much an object as suitable work; best City reference from his two last employers. Call at or address THOMAS PERSLEY, No 210 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE man, who has lived these last sixteen months in a highly respectable private boarding house; is willing to make himself generally useful in any such place; wages moderate. Call or address J., No. 63 East 16th-st., up stairs, second floor.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES
and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.

$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.

$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.

$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price. CAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

R. H. MACY.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No 220, Boston, Mass.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCKIGOODS, will appear in the *Herald* Saturday, July 26. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

HELP WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a young man who writes a plain and first-rate business hand and can make good figures, to act as assistant book-keeper, corresponding clerk, &c., in a commission-house; none need apply unless possessing above qualifications. Address Post-office box No. 3,334, N. Y.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOK-keeper in a stock and exchange office; must be quick at figures, and competent in every respect. Address, with references, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,364 Post-office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A MAN AS coachman and to assist in gardening, &c.; a single man, who can give satisfactory recommendations, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at Nos. 18 and 20 Vesey-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a coachman and gardener; must be competent in both capacities; must be sober, industrious and obliging; a Protestant preferred; good reference required. Apply at No. 47 Broad-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a chambermaid and waitress to go a short distance in the country; she must be neat and orderly in her ways; must be a good washer and ironer, and know her place to one that suits a good home is offered; wages $[illegible] a month. A note to J. O., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

A COOK.—WANTED, TO GO TO STATEN ISLAND a first-class cook, who is willing to assist the laundress in washing; must bring unqualified recommendations as to capability and character; wages liberal, and a pleasant home. Apply at No. 32 Cliff-st.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A respectable and civil man, to act as groom and coachman; also, to milk a cow; only such as are civil, and understand their work, need apply; to such a good and permanent situation will be offered. Address Box No. 1,676 General Post-office, with reference.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A HEALTHY young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, to take a baby to her home; must have a comfortable home and few children, and can give good reference as to capability. To be seen, for two days, at No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER IN A wholesale hosiery store; one who understands the business and can produce good recommendations. Address Box No. 1,915 Post-office.

A PORTER WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC DRY goods commission house; one used to the business, and who resides in Brooklyn. Address, with reference to last employer, J. C. H., Box No. 246 Post-office.

A SALESMAN WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN acquainted with the jobbing trade of New-York and other large cities, desirous of working for a moderate compensation, may apply to SMITH & BROUWER, No. 36 Warren-st.

AN AGENT WANTED TO INDENTURE children at the West. No attention will be paid to any application unless accompanied by references of the highest character. Address H., Box No. 1,123 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF AN ORNAmental writer; one who has some knowledge of engraving, and is willing to work for small pay. Address WRITER, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

GIRLS WANTED—AT NOS. 327 AND 329 STANton-st., by the New-York Desiccating Company.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 18

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers.

Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.

Refererences: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eaglewood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage.

AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMmercial Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Ct., nine miles from Bridgeport. Fall Term opens Aug. 20. Parental discipline, thorough preparation for business or college. References—Faculty of Yale College. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Principal.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU.—A REliable medium for supplying schools with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars gratuitously, and teachers with positions. References—Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Messrs Appleton & Co., Barnes & Burr, Harper Bros. SMITH, WILLSON & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN LADY, WITH THE HIGHEST references, wishes to make engagements with schools for next Fall to teach the French, German and Italian languages. Address No. 406 West 23d-st., when particulars will be given.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching, graduate of college, will give private tuition in classics or mathematics; he will prepare young men for college. Address A. M., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG AND GRAND
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GROBE'S MUSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—FOR SALE OR RENT.—Buildings and furniture of a College in Maryland.

WANTED.—Teachers of Music, French, English, German, &c., &c. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers assisted in procuring suitable engagements. For circulars address

CHARLES GROBE, Wilmington, Del.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTE AND SINGING.—MRS. PAIGE'S new and pleasing method of teaching is beyond all competition. It stands confessed "the labor of years accomplished in weeks." Little folks delighted, and satisfaction to all. No. 2 King-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 albums (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE TWENTIES,"

OR
UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE
PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM ON GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, AND $1,000, and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT AND OTHER STOCKS, AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell, on THURSDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

160 shares Manhattan Gas Light Company	$50 each.
75 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
100 shares Atlantic Fire Insurance Company	25 each.
20 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. Co.	100 each.

The above to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, to close the estate of Nathaniel Wright, deceased. By order of O. WATSON CHILD, Esq., Administrator.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the agreement of 10th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

EZRA C. READ,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK. } Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

I WISH TO BUY $10,000 BELLAFONTAINE and Indiana Railroad Company Real Estate Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1863. I will receive proposals, by mail or otherwise, up to and on Aug. 1, 1862, at my office in Marion, Marion County, Ohio, for said $10,000, or sums of less amount. The money to be paid Aug. 10, 1862, at Nassau Bank, New-York City. JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.

JULY 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders. L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF DE SOTO, NO. 68 WALL-ST.—The bills of this Bank, payable in the City of New-York, are redeemed at this office at par in current funds. M. FORMAN, Cashier.

$1,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved property, worth $2,500, located in Westchester County, 12 miles from the City Hall. Address E. M., Box No. 2,291 New-York Post-office.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER the following promissory notes, which the public are hereby cautioned against taking or negotiating:

E. E. Balcom, indorsed T. E. Stewart, dated March 10, 1862, 6 months	$219 97
E. E. Balcom, indorsed T. E. Stewart, dated April 15, 1862, 5 months	141 86
E. E. Balcom, indorsed T. E. Stewart, dated May 15, 1862, 6 months	141 86
T. T. Jackson, indorsed J. M. Weeks, dated Jan. 1, 1862, 8 months	292 94
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 3 months	101 55
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 4 months	102 05
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 14 months	107 05
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 15 months	107 55
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 16 months	108 05
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 17 months	108 55
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 18 months	109 05
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 19 months	109 55
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 20 months	110 05
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 21 months	110 55
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 22 months	111 05
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 23 months	111 55
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 24 months	112 05
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 25 months	112 55
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 26 months	113 05
John Higgins, indorsed Otis Field, dated June 16, 1862, 27 months	113 55
H. B. Wanmaker, indorsed S. Dayton, dated Jan. 4, 1862, 12 months	100 00
H. B. Wanmaker, indorsed S. Dayton, dated Jan. 4, 1862, 15 months	200 00
H. B. Wanmaker, indorsed S. Dayton, dated Jan. 4, 1862, 18 months	276 71

Together with these were stolen a number of other notes not indorsed or negotiable, the payments of which have been stopped. A reward of $100 will be paid for the recovery of the whole, or in proportion for the recovery of a part. S. L. DURYEE, No. 34 Broadway.

New-York, July 22, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for five shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

LOST—TEN $50 7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES OF the following numbers: 21,567, 21,568, 21,569, 21,570, 21,571, 21,574, 21,578, 21,582, 21,584, 21,585, all payable to order [illegible], and one $100 7 3.10 Treasury Note, No. 20,384, payable to order of G. S. Wylie. Bankers and others are cautioned against negotiating any of the above. A liberal reward will be paid upon their return to WYLIE & WADE, No. 51 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday Evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862. }

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—CERTAIN OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company residing in the Northern States, who have heretofore received these dividends at the agency of the Bank in this City, will be paid the two last dividends declared by the Bank, on and after the 17th inst., on application to

M. MORGAN & SON,
No. 37 William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Office No. 58 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862. }

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have declared a Dividend, payable on and after July 21, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Five per cent. on larger amounts, which have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFfice No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 25th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viâ: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everwhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,

MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

INSURANCE AGENCY.—A PERSON WELL acquainted with the insurance business, about opening a general agency in Chicago, would receive proposals from one or two A No. 1 companies; City references will be given. Address INSURANCE, Box 111 *Times Office.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK,	
Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85
FROM BOSTON,	
Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, July 26.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 4.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXchange, and the Government tax on tickets, this Company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage, and by steamers sailing after 1st August the following rates will be charged:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY, Aug. 2.
ETNA..........................SATURDAY, Aug. 9.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 26. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $137 and $157; Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *New-York*, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *viâ* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, viâ New-Haven.—The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.
The Favorite Steamer
CROTON

Has been withdrawn from the route. Another boat will be put on in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

JAS. A. DUMONT.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION.—THE NEW and fleet steamboat THOMAS COLLIER leaves the foot of Murray-st., every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. Returning, arrives in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and at 1:30 and 7 P. M., affording a cool and pleasant sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, near Sandy Hook, passing Forts Lafayette, Hamilton, &c. Passengers taking the 6:30 and 10:30 trips can visit Long Branch, and return the same day.

EXCURSION FARE.

From New-York to Port Monmouth and back	$0 40
From New-York to Long Branch and back	1 25

DEAFNESS.—NEW MODE OF CURE, PUBLISHED in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, of No. 38 Clinton-place. See *Sunday Times.*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PADDLE-WHEEL STEAM MACHINERY FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—The Navy Department will, until the 30th day of July, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for paddle-wheel steamers.

Each steamer will have one inclined engine of not less than 160 cubic feet displacement of piston per stroke; the length of the stroke to be about 8 feet 9 inches. The frame to be of yellow pine, strongly kneed, bolted and braced.

There will be a Sewell's surface condenser, in which the condensing surface will be composed of drawn brass tubes five-eighths inch outside diameter; tube plates and followers of brass; total area of condensing surface 2,600 square feet; capacity of air-pump (considered as single-acting) 25 cubic feet; capacity of circulating pump (considered as single-acting) 25 cubic feet; inlet and outlet pipes to pumps to have a net area of not less than two-thirds of the pumps' pistons; receiving and delivery valves of pumps to have a net area of opening of not less than one and a half time the area of the pumps' pistons; valve seats of brass; valves of gum.

The cylinder is to have brass balance poppet valves of 17 and 18 inches diameter; valve seats of brass. Steam valve to be arranged with Stevens' cut-off. The whole valve gear to be finished and arranged for working hooked on back as well as ahead.

The crosshead to be of wrought iron and finished. The cranks to be of wrought iron, turned and planed. The shaft to be of wrought iron, turned. The out-board journal to be 3 feet in length.

All cylinder covers, valve-chest and pump-bonnets, with their bolts and nuts, and links and connecting rods, to be finished.

A plunger feed-pump and bilge-pump, of brass, to be provided of 2½ cubic feet capacity; valves of gum, and to have a net opening of twice the capacity of the pump.

The pumps are to be worked by wrought iron arms, turned and planed, and secured upon a turned wrought iron shaft, which is to be worked from the main crosshead by finished links and wrought iron levers turned and planed.

The paddle-wheel is to be overhung, to be of wrought iron, and 26 feet 8 inches in extreme diameter. Paddles to be twenty-four in number, 8 feet 9 inches long, and 15 inches wide.

There are to be two Martin boilers placed opposite each other, with the fire-room between. Length of boiler 18 feet, width 10 feet 6 inches, height about 9 feet 8 inches, to contain five furnaces each, the furnaces to be three feet wide; length of grates 6 feet 6 inches: total grate surface 195 square feet; total heating surface not less than 5,000 square feet. Shells, with the exception of the bottoms, to be of 5-16th inch plate; bottoms, furnaces and air-pits of three-eighth inch plate; to be double rivetted and braced for a hydrostatic test pressure of 60 pounds per square inch.

Each boiler is to have a No. 42 Dimpfel blower blowing into the back of the ash-pits.

All the detail, finish, quality of materials, and workmanship, to be first-class, proportioned for a working-boiler pressure of 40 pounds per square inch, and conformable to the specifications previously printed by the Department for paddle-wheel steam machinery. There will also be furnished the tools, duplicate pieces, instruments, &c., required by those specifications.

The proposals will state the names of the bidders in full, and of their sureties; the gross sum, covering all costs and claims against the Government whatever, on account of the machinery for which they propose to furnish it in the vessel, complete and ready for steaming, discriminating between the two cases of erecting it in the same port and of transporting and erecting it in another port; and the time from date of contract in which they will guaranty to complete it in the vessel ready for steaming, provided the vessel is ready to receive it twenty-one days earlier if the vessel is at the same port, and one month earlier if at another port; if not ready, twenty-one days or one month, according to the case, will be allowed for completion from date of readiness.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for Paddle-wheel Steam Machinery," to distinguish them from other business letters.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.

For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
JULY 15, 1862. }

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues;

In Washington-street, between Bethune and Bank streets;

In Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway;

In Twenty-third-street, from East River to present sewer, near Avenue A;

And for receiving basins and culverts at the northwest and southwest corners of Avenue A and Seventh-street.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
July 15, 1862. }

TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, July 29, 1862, for the paving of the following streets, to wit:

West-street, from Liberty to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street.

Eleventh-street, from Broadway to and through University-place and Thirteenth-street to Fifth-avenue;

Chambers-street and James-slip, with parts of intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to South-street;

And for crosswalks on Ninth-avenue from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets, and on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1862. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY next, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for two hundred (200) four-wheeled ambulances, specifications of which can be obtained on application at this office. The whole to be completed on or before the first day of September next. Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to (Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. U. S. A.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, &c., wounded, or widows and children of those killed in the present war, or died from wounds or sickness incurred from service therein, can have their pensions, bounties, back pay, &c., by calling upon or addressing SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors for Pensioners, &c., Office No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank, New-York City, and corner 7th and F sts., Washington, D. C. We refer by permission, to Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, Me.; Hon. Alex. H. Rice, M. C., Mass.; Hon. Alfred A. Burnham, M. C., Conn.; Hon. John A. Gurley, M. C., Ohio; Hon. Robert McKnight, M. C., Penn.; Hon. L. N. Stratton, M. C., New-Jersey; Hon. Elbridge G. Spaulding, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., M. C., N. Y. City; Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank, N. Y. City; N. Wyckoff, Esq., President Williamsburgh City Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor City of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Maj.-Gen. H. B. Duryea, N. Y. S. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—DUTCHESS COUNTY.—JOHN AUSTIN, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN BURKART, surviving partner of JOSEPH BURKART, Senior, deceased, composing the late firm of "JOSEPH BURKART & CO.," Defendants.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and four dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest thereon as follows, to wit: On $112 74 thereof since August 4, 1861; on $150 thereof since August 15, 1861; on $117 30 thereof since September 24, 1861; on $107 33 thereof since October 6, 1861; on $108 thereof since October 12, 1861; on $112 63 thereof since December 19, 1861; on $96 thereof since November 16, 1861; on $100 56 thereof since December 23, 1861; and on $100 thereof since September 26, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated February 14, 1862. WM. WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Take notice that the complaint in the above summons named was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess aforesaid, on the 12th day of July, 1862.—To the above defendant. WM. WILKINSON,
jy 15-law6wTu. Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE TURF.

TROTTING.—FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—TUESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock—Match $2,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons. H. Woodruff names g. m. *Lady Suffolk*, to wagon; D. Pfiffer names, b. g. *Rattlesnake*, to 170 lb. wagon. Good day and good track. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the celebrated
HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE,
who, with
Mr. EDWIN KELLY, Tenor and Light Comedian,
and Master LEON,
THE ETHIOPIAN CUBAS, give
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES daily, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The following novelties to be seen at all hours:
THE CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL,
9 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 618 lbs.
COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE,
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SUMMER SEASON.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
Mr. JOHN COLLINS,
The distinguished Irish comedian,
Prior to his departure for Europe.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 22, 1862,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Meyles Na. Coppaleen, (with songs,)	Mr. JOHN COLLINS
Danny Mann	Mr. Scallan
Hardress Cregan	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Father Tom	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Eily O'Connor, (The Colleen Bawn,)	Miss Emma Taylor
Annie Chute, (The Colleen Rhuad,)	Kate Denin Ryan
Shelah	Miss Mary Wells
Mrs. Cregan	Mrs. A. Hind

The piece will be produced in the
SAME GORGEOUS MANNER
as when first represented at this establishment.

At the close of the drama Mr. Collins will sing the grand national anthem, HAIL TO THE UNION—NEVER DISSOLVE IT.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8.
FRA DIAVOLO.
FRA DIAVOLO.
TO-NIGHT,
the best burlesque ever produced, with Mrs. FLORENCE in her great character of FRA DIAVOLO, and Mr. FLORENCE as BEPPO, in which character he nightly convulses the house.
NEW DRESSES, NEW MUSIC, MERRY SONGS.
The burlesque to be preceded by a glorious IRISH DRAMA, in which Mr. Florence appears.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 22, 1862,
The very successful new burlesque,
KING COTTON, OR THE EXILED PRINCE.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (4th act or 3d scene).
Farce of THE LIMERICK BOY.
And the GRAND SKATING SCENE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. FLEMING, when, at the solicitations of the personal friends of the great artiste, Miss MARY PROVOST, she will appear in the favorite character of Lady Gay Spanker, in "London Assurance."

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL,
No. 514. BROADWAY. No. 514.
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.
HENRY WOOD..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
UNABATED SUCCESS.
MONDAY, July 21, and every evening during the week,
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Patronized by the élite of the City, and acknowledged by the Press and public to be the
MODEL TROOP OF THE PROFESSION.
Will appear in an entire new programme:
The Panama Railroad, Gibble Gobble Family, Barbara Allen, Hamlet, Lord Lovel, Uncle Tom, Music Lesson, Flat Foot Jake, &c., by
Eph. Horn, Charley Fox, Frank Brower, and Cool White. New Songs by Abecco, Percy, and the Quintette.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
George Christy and J. N. Briggs..Lessees and Proprietors.
George Christy..............................Stage Manager.
J. N. Briggs..........Business Manager and Treasurer.
MONDAY, July 21, and every evening during the week:
The laughable Farce of the Statue Lover—George Christy as Jake.
The famous Quartette, Reeves, Morland, Birch and Corwin.
New Overture, "The Advance of Spring"—new choruses, burlesques, &c.
A Grand Matinée every SATURDAY, at 3, for ladies and children.
Admittance 25 cents; no half price, except for children, to Matinée only.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry-st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:

For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.

For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.

For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, [illegible] 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ASIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The English Press on the Battles Before Richmond.

THE REBEL CAPITAL CONSIDERED SAFE.

Denunciations of the New American Tariff.

The British Troops Not to be Withdrawn from Canada.

A Large French Army to be Sent to Mexico.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Cape Race, Monday, July 21.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 12th, *via* Queenstown on Sunday, the 13th inst., was boarded off this point at 10 o'clock this morning, *en route* to Halifax and Boston.

The dates per the *Asia* are two days later than those per the *North American*.

The *Asia* reports having passed the steamship *Scotia* on Sunday evening, 20th inst., bound to Liverpool.

The fight before Richmond is treated as a severe reverse for the Unionists, by the whole English press and Gen. McClellan's position is regarded as precarious.

Lord Palmerston had stated that the British troops would not be withdrawn from Canada.

The recognition of Italy by Russia and Prussia, had been announced in the Italian Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Herald* treats the affair before Richmond as a decisive defeat of Gen. McClellan, and says that *the Confederate capital is safe*. It does not believe, however, that the campaign in Virginia is ended, but supposes that it will go on until Europe stays the uplifted swords, and in the name of humanity enforces peace.

The London *Morning Post* argues that *practically the scheme against Richmond has terminated*. It then proceeds to point out the dangerous position of Gen. McClellan's army.

The London *Globe* hopes that the gigantic difficulties which are being developed in the progress of the war may have an effect on both sides, and that more reasonable views may supersede the plan of military conquest.

The *Times* urges that the fighting before Richmond must have been of the highest importance, and *McClellan's position cannot but be precarious*. These three days of June mean that *the Confederate army is strong enough to hold its position in Virginia for a time that may be indefinitely prolonged*. Evidently the Nationals will have again to begin the siege of Richmond with a much worse chance than at first.

The new American tariff continues to excite strong hostile comment from the Press.

The *Times* bitterly denounces the spirit which regards the tariff with satisfaction, because of its injurious effect upon England in particular, and Europe in general.

The Liverpool *Post* says the tariff *will be looked upon in Great Britian as a measure tantamount almost to a declaration of war*, and thus the unpopularity of the Northern States will not only be terribly aggravated, but it will impart something more than moral force to the cause.

The freedom of the City of London, in a gold box, was formally presented to George Peabody on the 10th.

The ceremony of awarding the prizes of the Great Exhibition took place on the 11th. The Duke of Cambridge officiated as representative of the Queen, supported by the leading members of the Cabinet, and a large number of foreign princes and dignitaries. The attendance was estimated at 100,000. The list of awards fills twenty-four columns of small type.

The Fortifications bill was again debated in the Commons, and and an amendment calculated to preserve to the House of Commons due control over the expenditure of the public money. Carried by a majority of five against the Ministers.

In the Lords, on the 11th, Lord Brougham called attention to the slave-trade, and urged that *the Northern States were not entitled to the credit assumed to themselves, for the measures recently taken for the repression of the trade.*

The bill for the carrying out of the treaty finally passed the Commons.

In some remarks in the Commons, Lord Palmerston said there was *no intention of withdrawing the British troops from Canada.*

FRANCE.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that France will never treat with Juarez. When the French army has entered the City of Mexico, the Mexicans will be consulted, and their wishes scrupulously respected. France will only quit Mexico after the complete execution of a future treaty.

The *Presse* says the date of Gen. Forey's departure for Mexico is still doubtful.

The *Presse* says that the French Army will comprise several divisions of infantry and a proportionate number of batteries.

It was reported that stores of every kind were provided for a force of 35,000 men.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, Sunday, July 13.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gregory made inquiries relative to the proceedings of United States cruisers off the Bahamas.

Mr. Fortescue said that letters on the subject had been received, but that they could not be produced, as the correspondence was in the hands of the Law Officers.

At the great Exhibition, among the awards in general for machinery, America gets twenty medals for agricultural and horticultural machines; six for military articles, and one medal each for Colt's revolvers and for naval architecture.

Paris, Saturday, July 12.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor has arrived at Vichy, and that the Empress is staying at St. Cloud.

Commercial News by the Asia.

Liverpool, Saturday, July 12.

Cotton.—The weekly cotton market report was forwarded by the *North American*.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., report Flour firm at 24s.@28s. 6d. Wheat tending upward and partially 1d. higher; Red Western, 9s. 8d.@11s. 1d. Corn still advancing; mixed and yellow, 28s.

Provisions—The same authorities report Beef quiet and tending downward. Pork flat. Bacon steady. Lard quiet at 39s.@42s. Tallow buoyant and 6d. higher; sales at 43s.@42s. 6d.

Produce—The *Broker's Circular* reports Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee inactive. Rice firmer. Ashes steady at 35s. for Pots and 36s. for Pearls. Linseed active and 6d. higher. Whale Oil steady at £38. Linseed Oil active at 41s. 6d. Rosin still advancing; common, 22s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 110s.

London, Friday, July 12.

Baring's Circular reports Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Iron firm at £5 5s.@£5 10s. for railroad bars. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee steady. Tea quiet at 1s. for common Congou. Rice inactive but firm. Spirits Turpentine has an upward tendency; sales at 112s. Rosin firm at 21s. for common. Linseed still advancing. Linseed Cakes tending upward and in active demand. Sperm Oil dull at £80. Cod Oil firm at £44. Linseed Oil advancing; sales at 41s. Tallow steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Owing to the favorable Bank return and the increasing abundance of money, the funds had strengthened and consuls advanced ⅛. The discount market was very easy, and in the open market the rate for money was 2¼ ℔ cent.

American Securities have still a declining tendency; New-York Central Shares 73@75; Erie Shares 28@29; Illinois Central 48¾@47¾ discount; United States 5s 74.

HAVRE MARKET.

Havre, Thursday, July 10.

Cotton—Sales of the week 12,000 bales. The market opened buoyant, and all qualities advanced slightly, but closed nominal and irregular. New-Orleans *Tres Ordinaire* 246f.; do. *Bas* 238f. Stock, 42,000 bales.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool, Saturday, July 12—Evening.

Cotton.—The sales to-day were 6,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has fully recovered from its depression and closes with an upward tendency, at an advance of 1d. on Surats, since yesterday.

Breadstuffs firm, but quiet.

Provisions flat.

London, Saturday, July 12—Evening.

Consols closed at 92¼@92⅜ for money.

Erie Shares, 28⅜@29⅜.

Illinois Central Shares, 48¾@47¾ discount.

Paris, Saturday, July 12.

The Bourse is dull. Rentes 68f. 35c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Reinforcements for McClellan—A Dash Upon the Enemy's Pickets—Rumors of Frauds and Corruption—Vigorous Tilt Against Abuses of Government Agents—Suffering for Food on the Florida Coast, &c.

From our Special Correspondent.

Hilton Head, S. C., Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

The new first-class iron screw steamer *Merrimac*, Capt. Sampson, arrived here yesterday morning, and will leave within an hour for Fortress Monroe, carrying the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Regiment, (Roundheads,) and the Forty-sixth New-York, to reinforce the Army of the Potomac. These regiments are the remainder of the division of Gen. Stevens, the other portion of which sailed hence a few days since in the *Vanderbilt* for the same destination. It is understood that another division of the army from the Department of the South will soon follow, but a force strong enough to hold Port Royal against the enemy will be left.

I mentioned in my last letter that the impertinence of the rebels in attacking our pickets at Port Royal Ferry and at other points, on the Fourth of July, would be promptly punished. With this in view, the gunboats *Paul Jones*, Commander Stedman, and *Unadilla*, Lieut.-Commanding Collins, made a circuit of Port Royal Island and a reconnoissance of the Broad River. Starting on the 9th inst., with Companies B and H of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Maj. De Aveda and Lieut. Bacon, of Gen. Brannan's Staff, the gunboats first shelled the woods where the rebels were known to lurk, and afterward the soldiers landed, penetrating from three to four miles from the ferry, encountering the rebel mounted pickets, who were driven back, and destroying several houses and two flatboats which the enemy had been using. The rebels left in a great hurry, not having time to saddle and bridle some of their horses, or to remove their forage and provisions. The reconnoitering party found no indications of a battery being constructed—the only sign of defence at the Ferry being an old infantry breastwork. There were both infantry and cavalry at this point. Nothing of consequence was discovered on the Broad River, and it is not probable that an attack in force will be made from that quarter, as the river is from three to five miles wide. The reconnoissance satisfactorily demonstrated the absurdity of rumors that a raid was contemplated upon Port Royal Island. After the withdrawal of our gunboats the enemy were reinforced, and returned to their old position, whence they opened fire next day upon our pickets, continuing it for two hours, without doing any damage.

In regard to the arrest of Quartermaster Fuller, no additional particulars are known, further than reports whispered in quarters likely to be well informed that Maj.-Gen. Hunter has improvised a military Van Wyck Investigating Committee, the revelations of which already are of a most astounding character. Steamboats have been hired for ninety days at rates amounting in some instances to four times their full value—the owners thus getting quadruple pay for their boats, and at the end of ninety days having them made presents to them, with swinging damages against Government for alleged injuries, which they have received during their term of service.

This system has been by no means confined to the administration of Capt. Fuller, but has had extensive ramifications both in New-York and Washington, the exposure of which will some day or other astonish those citizens who are grumbling at the approaching taxation. Not only at this point, and in the military service, has a system of reckless extravagance held sway, but also under the agents appointed by the Treasury Department, serious irregularities, resulting in the loss of several hundred thousand dollars worth of property to the Government, are said to have been discovered. By what authority we know not, certain of these agents have considered themselves at liberty to make presents to their friends of such pleasant little mementoes as several thousand dollars worth of furniture—carriages worth five hundred and a thousand dollars, horses, yachts, cedar canoes, libraries, *et id genus omne*.

Serious complaints against the management of the Adams Express Company are heard from all quarters. Utterly exorbitant rates are charged for the transmission of packages, boxes and money. Many cases have been reported to me in which poor soldiers, fighting for their country, have had to pay $3 for the privilege of sending $25 home to their suffering families. This is the more inexcusable, as the Government gives transportation in its own vessels to the goods of the Adams Company's Express. So great is the outcry on this subject, and so just the cause of complaint, that it is believed the express trade to Port Royal will almost immediately be thrown open to the competition which it should have as a free port of entry. The Adams Company, enjoying a monopoly, have displayed all the vices resulting from that system, refusing on all occasions to receive parcels for collection on delivery, probably thinking, that as Government gives transportation free, they should make all the money possible out of the gift, without putting themselves to the slightest inconvenience.

The whole system of trading in the Department of the South is being vigorously overhauled by Capt. Van Brunt, Provost-Marshal at Hilton Head, and Col. Morrow, Provost-Marshal at Beaufort. It is found that, in almost every instance, excessive prices are charged to the negroes on the plantations; and the agents of the Treasury Department, employed to superintend the blacks and look after their moral welfare, have, in only too many cases, diverged from these pursuits under a thirst for filthy lucre.

Gen. Hunter, in conjunction with Brig.-Gen. Saxton, is now devising plans for a thorough reform in this respect. The products of the plantations, heretofore either allowed to rot on the ground, or sold for the exclusive benefit of the negroes, with no benefit to the United States Treasury, will hereafter be collected under the superintendence of competent authorities, transported to the markets of Hilton Head, Beaufort and other posts, in launches provided by Government, and there sold in markets, under the protection of the Provost-Marshals, at prices which those officials shall certify to be at least in the neighborhood of just.

Many large speculations have come to light in the course of investigations set on foot by the inquiry into Capt. Fuller's conduct, the result pointing conclusively to the fact, that the worst Secession Democrats of the North—the active members of the late Breckinridge central organization, are the men whose hands are most deeply plunged into the National Treasury. Unable or too cowardly to assist their Southern friends in the field, they are thus doing still better service to the Confederacy by withdrawing from the United States the material energies and sinews of war. Certain of these wicked speculators, both from the cities and the interior, have thus feathered their nests to an extent that will enable them to retire handsomely beyond reach of the turmoils of a free Government which they detest, to live in opulence at more congenial haunts in Paris and St. Petersburgh.

There is much poverty reported among the citizens of St. Augustine, Fla., for the relief of which prompt measures have been taken by Gen. Hunter, who has ordered the Chief Commissary at this point, Capt. Morgan, U. S. A., to issue Government rations at a trifling advance, to cover the cost of transportation, to all citizens who have taken the oath of allegiance. Brig.-Gen. Terry, who has been assigned to the command of Fort Pulaski, Key West, Fernandina, St. Augustine and the Tortugas, leaves here in a few days on an inspecting tour to these points, carrying with him a convoy of schooners, fully freighted, to relieve the necessities of the people.

The signal corps, under Lieut. Tafft, has become an indispensable auxiliary to the Department. The officers are all deserving of credit for their untiring exertions, not only upon the field where their services have been attended at times with great danger, but in the formation of new lines of communication over these heavily wooded Sea Islands, thereby affording a mode of rapid communication, both day and night, from headquarters to the detachments at adjacent posts. Of Lieut. Taffт I may speak in terms of high commendation. His gentlemanly manners have endeared him to all, and his soldierly bearing upon the fields of Port Royal Ferry and James Island have not only elicited from the Generals commanding on those occasions expressions of just appreciation for his services as a signal officer, but the higher tribute of being a brave soldier, deserving a position where his coolness and sound judgment on the battle-field could be brought more fully into operation. Lieut. Taffт is a native of Massachusetts, and by his energy, bravery and indomitable perseverance in the performance of his duties in this Department, has added fresh lustre to the already glorious escutcheon of the Old Bay State.

H. J. W.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Reports of the Fight at Vicksburgh.

The Official Dispatches in Full.

The Rebels Perturbed by Gen. Pope's Operations.

ANOTHER RAM AT SAVANNAH.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT VICKSBURGH.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Vicksburgh, July 15.

We engaged to-day, from 6 to 8 A. M., with the enemy's fleet above Vicksburgh, consisting of four or more iron-clad vessels and two heavy sloops-of-war, and four gunboats and seven or eight rams. We drove an iron-clad ashore with colors down and disabled, blew up a ram, burned one vessel, and damaged several others. Our smoke-stack was so shot to pieces that we lost steam and could not use our vessel as a ram. We were otherwise cut up as we engaged at close quarters. Loss, 10 killed and 15 wounded, others with slight wounds.

ISAAC N. BROWN,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Vicksburgh, July 15.

The sloop-of-war *Arkansas*, under cover of our batteries, ran gloriously through twelve or thirteen of the enemy's rams, gunboats and sloops-of-war. Our loss was ten men killed and fifteen wounded. Capt. Brown, her commander and hero, was slightly wounded in the head. The smoke stack of the *Arkansas* was riddled. Otherwise she is not materially damaged, and can soon be repaired.

Two of the enemy's boats struck their colors, and the boats ran ashore to keep from sinking. Many were killed and wounded. This is a glorious achievement for the navy, her heroic commanders, officers and men.

One mortarboat, disabled and aground, is now burning up. All the enemy's transports and all the vessels of war of the lower fleet, except a sloop-of-war, have gotton up stream, and are off to escape from the *Arkansas*.

(Signed) EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General Commanding.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the Richmond Whig, July 17.

Mobile, July 15.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, from Vicksburgh, to-day, says that the ram *Arkansas* came out of the Yazoo river and fought through the enemy's fleet, inflicting great damage. She is now safe under our guns preparing for another dash. Two shots, only, penetrated her. Our loss was only twenty killed and wounded. Capt. Brown was wounded slightly. The enemy's lower fleet is hastily retiring.

Jackson, July 15.—A dispatch to the *Mississippian* says that the monster *Arkansas*, this morning, came down through the Federal fleet, under a terrific fire, losing five killed and three wounded. The damage done to her is trifling, chiefly to her smoke stack. She is now at Vicksburgh, and the wounded have been sent ashore. Gens. Van Dorn, Breckinridge and Smith visited her. The Federal loss is unknown.

Jackson, July 15.—The *Arkansas* sunk two boats coming out of Yazoo River. The Federal fleet opened on both sides, pouring in a terrific fire as she passed. On opening a port hole for air, a shell entered, killing nine and wounding several others. The ram *Benton* attempted to butt the *Arkansas*, but missed her and was struck by the *Arkansas*. She put for shore in a sinking condition. Another Federal gunboat was fired. All the transports in the fleet below left. One mortarboat grounded, and was burned. The *Arkansas* is scarcely injured, and is expected to go down the river.

A heavy bombardment is now going on—(8 P. M.) The reports are distinctly heard here. No telegraphic intelligence has been received from Vicksburgh for the last three hours.

Jackson, July 15, P. M.—The firing ceased at 9 o'clock, to-night. Both the upper and lower fleets attempted to pass our batteries, but were repulsed. The exasperated and mortified enemy vented his rage by throwing liquid shells into the city, burning one row of buildings. Our batteries are uninjured. No casualties reported.

[The *Arkansas* is an iron-clad vessel of 1,200 tons, and was built at Memphis, but was removed from that point, in an unfinished condition, previous to the evacuation by our troops. She has since been completed in the Yazoo River.]

THE BATTERIES AGAIN RUN.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. VAN DORN.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 18.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

Vicksburgh, July 16.—Enemy opened all their guns and mortars last evening, and shelled the city and batteries until after dark, when eight of their vessels of war passed down under fire of batteries and *Arkansas* broadsides. What damage was done to them I have not learned, though they were repeatedly pierced by shot of heaviest calibre. One heavy shot passed through the side of the *Arkansas*, killing two men and wounding three. This was all the damage done to us, with the exception of one house burned down in the city. Our troops here have a contempt for fleet and bombardment, and await coolly for troops to land. The *Arkansas* is the admiration of all, and her daring and heroic act has inspired all with the greatest enthusiasm. She is now being repaired, and will soon be ready for orders.

EARL VAN DORN, Major-General.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

GEN. POPE'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Lynchburgh Republican, July 17.

A Yankee force, stated to number eleven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, with ten pieces of artillery, is reported to have taken possession of Orange Court-house, on Sunday, though we have doubts about its correctness, as a person who left that place at 7 o'clock in the evening of that day, says there was no enemy then in sight. They burned the bridge across the Rapidan River, five miles from the Court-house, which would appear to be conclusive that they do not design a further advance. There were idle reports yesterday that they had possession of Gordonsville, but up to 9 o'clock last night telegraphic communication was open with that place. There was a big scare and a general stampede from Gordonsville on Sunday, the trains leaving there being literally loaded down with old and young, male and female, flying from the Yankees, who some fellow, worse scared than hurt, reported to be within a few miles of that place. Everything that could be was removed, and the writer, who happened accidentally to be at the place, could but be amused at the evident trepidation which had seized upon all. Government officials, with blanched cheeks, were hurrying to and fro, pale-faced women with disheveled tresses and wringing their hands, rushed to the cars, which were to bear them from the dangerous locality, and, in short, there were but few who did not participate in the general fear and confusion.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

The report of the enemy's raid upon the town of Gordonsville has been contradicted in time to prevent any undue excitement here, but it seems to have been the prevalent impression among the people of Orange County that Gen. Pope's army was coming down upon them in terrible array, dealing death and destruction at every step of their progress. The telegraph operator at Gordonsville caught the alarm, and, with the abrupt announcement, "I'm off," packed up his instruments and departed, discontinuing, for the time being, all communication between the Capital and a point whereon public interest so suddenly concentrated. A citizen, who numbered himself among the stampeders, telegraphed from the nearest station that the enemy had actually entered the town; but, somehow or other, nobody had seen the Yankees, and all information respecting their movements was necessarily vague and uncertain. Matters, however, soon assumed a more definite shape, and it was ascertained that a small force of cavalry had advanced as far as the Rapidan River, destroying the Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge over that river, and retreated to their main army without any further demonstration.

Intelligence received in official quarters on Monday night, represent that the enemy's force was in the neighborhood of Culpeper Court-house to the number of about 3,000, and that the town of Gordonsville still remained undisturbed by anything save a causeless alarm. All circumstances tend to show that the movements of the enemy in that direction are invited by apprehensions for the safety of Washington; yet, if he chooses to attempt an advance towards Richmond, from the Valley of Virginia, let him try it.

The storm of last evening prevented the receipt of any later telegraphic advices; but the foregoing statement of the situation of affairs is believed to be substantially correct.

CLEAR WEATHER FOR FIGHTING.

From the Richmond Whig, July 17.

We have heard a fanciful man declare that the Confederate arms never achieved a complete triumph, except on a clear day. We knew an intelligent gentleman who predicted, last Summer, that the Yankees would turn the tables on us, as soon as the weather became cold. His prediction was based upon actual observations of the variable capacity for labor of the Irish and Dutch, of which the Yankee armies were mainly composed, during hot and cold weather. Beginning with the battle of Bethel, which occurred on the 10th of June—a beautiful day—our arms met with a succession of triumphs throughout the Summer, and until the battle of Drainesville, which happened in cold weather. After Drainesville, there was nothing but a succession of reverses through the Winter months, until Shiloh, which was fought on a warm, clear Sunday. The next day—a miserable, rainy Monday—we were compelled to abandon most of our captures of the day before. Since Shiloh, and the setting in of warm weather, our arms have been again victorious, almost without a reverse of any consequence.

Without drawing any general principle from these facts, it may be well for us to inquire whether the natives of the South are not better able to bear its heats than foreigners accustomed to a less enervating climate. The conclusion we draw is the same drawn by the Press of the country generally, on other grounds, viz.: to push the war with vigor, to make hay while the sun shines. July, at least half of it, August, September and October—months of sunshine and warmth—remain to us. During these months, it is fair to presume that the Southern soldier can fight his best—far better than when the blasts of Autumn and Winter have chilled his blood and numbed his muscles. Shall these months pass idly by? We believe not. Our authorities will make glad the hearts of the people, and make sure our independence, by ordering every General in the field to press with vigor on, to strike while the iron is hot, to make hay while the sun shines, and cease not till fire and sword are carried beyond the Ohio and Potomac.

RICHMOND TO BE CAPTURED.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We believe that no matter at what "expense of time, treasure and blood," it is the determination of the North to capture this city, and conquer the South if it can. There is no hope but in our own strong hearts and arms, save in that benignant Providence which has so often interposed for our deliverance, but which only helps those who help themselves. Let us not forget the lesson of Manassas. Every moment now is more precious than gold.

CAPTURED ARMS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

It is found, says the *Dispatch*, upon examination that comparatively few of the muskets captured from the Yankees in the battles below Richmond have sustained serious damage. The fact is, they did not have time, on their famous retreat from the Chicahominy, to make the destruction of property complete, and hence we find, in a lot of twenty thousand, not more than a thousand that cannot be speedily rendered as good as new. These arms are generally of superior quality, including many of recent invention, and European manufacture.

TO CARRY THE WAR INTO AFRICA.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The circular of Adjt.-Gen. Cooper, in relation to the enrollment of conscripts, and the arrest of persons absenting themselves from the army, furnishes a hopeful anticipation of the future conduct of the war. By following these instructions, the ranks of our armies will be speedily filled up and placed upon a footing sufficiently powerful to overwhelm the hordes of the abolition monarch, without regard to the "three hundred thousand" so piteously appealed for by the Governors of the "loyal States." If the enroling officers are zealous and active, says the circular of Gen. Cooper, we shall make our enemy taste of the bitterness of war; if negligent, we shall continue to witness its ravages on our own soil. This significant intimation will inspire the people of the Confederacy with renewed energy. To follow up our recent victories by carrying the war to the very doors of our insolent foe is the ardent desire of every soldier, and we are pleased to observe that the orders of the Government, having in view a campaign of unparalleled activity are producing a most salutary effect.

WOUNDED YANKEES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 18.

On Sunday night, 800 wounded and sick Federal soldiers were brought to this city *via* York River Railroad and wagons. Among them were the following officers: Jno. McKerns, Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 81st Pennsylvania; D. A. Moore, Co. B, 81st New-York; E. M. Denning, Captain, Co. J, 81st New-York; James Collins, Surgeon, 2d Maine; J. J. Marks, Chaplain, 63d Pennsylvania; Fred. Jacobs, Second Lieutenant, Co. C, Seventh New-York; Otto Hoyne, Captain, Co. H, 29th Massachusetts; Emile Bergar, First Lieutenant, Co. L, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; John M. Fox, Vol. Assistant Surgeon. As intimated elsewhere, a number of the Yankee doctors have resolved to stay and attend to their wounded men in our midst.

A very large number of wounded Federal officers and soldiers were brought from Savage's Station yesterday, *via* York River Railroad. Hundreds of them who could not be provided for in the C. S. Military Hospital, corner Cary and Twentieth streets, were necessarily deposited in the dépôt of the railroad, where they remained last night, and suffered greatly for want of attention—most of their own Surgeons having deserted them and repaired up town. One or more of them died. Among the wounded officers brought here since Monday evening from Savage's Station are the following, the list including also their medical attendants:

Chas. H. Hatch, Second Lieut. 4th New-Jersey; Wm. P. Russell, Surgeon 5th Vermont; Geo. B. Cogswell, Assistant Surgeon 29th Massachusetts; Wm. Pattie, Assistant Surgeon 49th New-York; J. D. Bromley, 7th Massachusetts; T. Newell, Surgeon 1st Rhode Island Cavalry; Chas. M. Ellis, Assistant Surgeon 6th Pennsylvania; C. Munson, Assistant Surgeon 5th New-York; A. Lunbry, Second Lieut. 96th Pennsylvania; Jno. H. Donovan, First Lieut. 69th New-York; Wm. Deitz, Capt. 1st New-York; Jno. T. Bell, Capt. 62d. Pennsylvania; John Doherty, Second Lieut. 9th Massachusetts; N. C. Bull, First Lieut. 61st Pennsylvania; Osro Miller, Major 18th Massachusetts; B. M. Barbour, Second Lieut. 5th Vermont; Chas. Wheeler, First Lieut. 16th Massachusetts; D. McMicken, Jr., Second Lieut. 5th Pennsylvania; J. L. Smith, Second Lieut. 4th Michigan; G. Mallory, Capt. 71st Pennsylvania; C. S. Newlin, Capt. 71st Pennsylvania; J. B. Moor, Captain, 57th Pennsylvania; B.R. Jenne, Capt. 5th Vermont; D. F. Corbin, Captain, 3d Vermont; W. B. Reynolds, Captain, 6th Vermont; P. J. Smith, Captain, 2d Vermont; J. R. Finnie, Captain, 2d Vermont; F. L. Knight, Captain, 3d New-Jersey; W. D. Wright, First Lieutenant, 5th Pennsylvania; L. M. D. Smith, First Lientenant, 5th Vermont; W. R. Hartshorn, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 42d Pennsylvania; Aug. Miller, First Lieutenant, 20th Massachusetts; L. G. McCauley, First Lieutenant 7th Pennsylvania; Jacob Leman, First Lieutenant, 3d Pennsylvania; H. P. Kennedy, First Lieutenant, 2d Pennsylvania; M. Ceste, Second Lieutenant, 72d Pennsylvania; G. E. Wood, Second Lieutenant, 5th Vermont; W. J. Patterson, Second Lieutenant, 62d Pennsylvania; Assistant Surgeons Charles Vorhees, Isaiah Dewline, M. K. Hogan, Wm. J. Sarvin, and Second Lieutenant Thomas D. Jones, 4th Michigan.

TENNESSEE.

Knoxville, July 15.—On the 9th inst., at Thompkinsville, Monroe County, Ky., Col. Morgan's cavalry surprised and routed the Seventh Pennsylvania regiment, capturing 30. Among the prisoners is Maj. Thomas Jordan, who was brought here last night. Our loss is two slightly wounded. The whole camp of the enemy and all the stores fell into the hands of Morgan, including one hundred head of horses and mules, a hundred rifles and a large quantity of ammunition and clothing. It was not Capt. Lewellyn, Col. Morgan's Quartermaster, who was killed, as reported, but Capt. O'Brien, of the Texas Rangers.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY IN TENNESSEE.

Knoxville, July 15.—Gen. Buell's forces are scattered all along the line from Huntsville to Stevenson, and are said to number 30,000, including 1,500 cavalry. McCook's division, 10,000 strong, is marching against Chattanooga, with twenty-five pieces of artillery and Buell's cavalry. Mitchel has certainly been sent to Washington under arrest. Gen. Buell is now in command of all the Yankee forces in Tennessee.

SALT.

The Charleston papers state that this most indispensable article is being manufactured in considerable quantities around that city, some twelve boiling establishments being in operation in and near Charleston. The yield is, or soon will be about 30,000 bushels per annum, which can be increased to almost any amount. The great source of expense is the fuel, but experience will no doubt soon suggest many improvements in the mode of boiling.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

To-morrow, 18th instant, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 18, is the first anniversary of the battle of Bull Run, in which the First Regiment, from this city, gained its first laurels. The Yankees, it will be remembered, attacked the Confederates, and after several hours fighting, were driven back to Centreville, with heavy loss. Monday next, 21st, is the anniversary of the battle of Manassas.

CLOTHING MADE IN COLUMBUS.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says that some idea of the amount of clothing manufactured for the Confederate army in that city, may be derived from the fact that about 240 boxes, averaging three feet square, and estimated to make twelve or fourteen car-loads, have been packed there within a few days past for a portion of Gen. Bragg's army. All this clothing was made up in Columbus and its vicinity, and a very large portion of the material was manufactured there.

CORN.

The Savannah *Republican* says: "We saw a private letter yesterday, which states that the planters of Florida are contracting to deliver corn, of the growing crop, on the Florida Railroad, at 35 cents per bushel. The crop is immense, and far enough advanced to be considered safe. Our letters from all parts of Georgia and Alabama, indeed, from the entire Confederacy, represent the crop as in a most flourishing condition, with the promise of an immense yield."

FLOATING BATTERY AT SAVANNAH.

It is now officially announced that the iron-clad floating battery *Georgia*, built by the ladies of that State, is complete, and ready for action. The armament of the *Georgia* consists of ten heavy guns. She will be commanded by Lieut. J. Pembroke Jones, of Virginia.

DIED FROM GRIEF.

The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser* announces the death of Mrs. Julia Butler, relict of the late Col. P. M. Butler. She died from grief at the death of her youngest son, E. J. Butler, who was killed in the battle of Tuesday, the 1st inst., near Richmond.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Memphis Bulletin, July 12.

The Confederates are now running cars on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad to Panola, on the Tallahatchie River, fifty miles south of Memphis.

Gen. Villipigue has his headquarters at Panola. He has issued orders against burning any more bridges on that road, and printed circulars are distributed prohibiting the burning of cotton south of Cold Water Creek. Cold Water is thirty miles south of this city.

Provisions are becoming scarce. Wheat is abundant, but there are no mills in the country to grind it.

Between Panola and Grenada corn looks well, a heavy rain having fallen along that route on Friday last.

Confederate pickets have been seen of late at Nonconnah, six miles south of this city.

The change of policy as to burning bridges and cotton is significant. Have the suffering people demanded that this destruction of their property should cease? Or have the Confederates determined to stop the war upon the fall of Richmond? Or do the Confederates intend to concentrate a large force on Memphis, with the hope of retaking it, and the abundant supplies now here.

The fortunes of the Confederate army are desperate. They are cut off from supplies by the coast. They have lost the Mississippi River, and their own internal resources, never large, are being rapidly exhausted. From Middle Mississippi, south, the wheat and oat crops were destroyed by the rust, and in the same regions the drought, now prevailing, is destructive to corn.

Salt, outside the army, is almost unknown, and many persons have none of that essential article to season their vegetables. The old stocks of boots and shoes, dry goods and blankets, are all consumed, and we are unable to see how that part of the world can much longer escape famine.

We know the resources of the Cotton States, and we are not mistaken when we say that the condition of many thousands is deplorable in the extreme. Would that the people, who were first deceived and then forced into this war, might demand a cessation of hostilities—for we feel certain that if an armistice could once be had, peace would soon follow.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Base Ball Match.

ATLANTIC CLUB VS. ECKFORD CLUB.

The return match for a champion silver ball, took place yesterday afternoon on the Union ball grounds, Williamsburgh, between the famous Atlantic and Eckford Clubs. Nearly three thousand persons were within the enclosure, who paid ten cents each for admission, which was given to the fund of the Sanitary Commission. On the high banks surrounding the ground, were probably half as many more; and among the spectators were great numbers of ladies.

The Eckford Club having won the first game last week, more than ordinary interest was felt among the friends of the famed Champion Atlantic Club, in regard to their success in this contest, and it was pretty confidently asserted that they would redeem their laurels. The result justified their anticipations as the game terminated in an overwhelming defeat of the Eckford Club.

The game was so one-sided that it is unnecessary to give its details. The fielding of the Atlantic's was throughout very fine, and not a position was changed among their fielders, whilst the fielding of the Eckford's was just the reverse, hence the large number of runs, which, in a number of instances, ought not to have been made by the Atlantic's.

The following is the score:

ATLANTIC CLUB.	Runs.	ECKFORD CLUB.	Runs.
Pearce, c.	5	Campbell, 1st b.	0
P. O'Brien, s. s.	5	Manolt, l. f.	1
M. O'Brien, p.	5	Spencer, r. f.	1
Smith, 3d b.	7	Beach, c.	0
Crane, c. f.	4	Mills, p.	1
Chapman, l. f.	4	Wood, 2d b.	0
J. Oliver, 2d b.	4	Reach, 3d b.	0
Start, 1st b.	1	Joseph Snyder, s. s.	2
Jo. Oliver, r. f.	4	John Snyder, c. f.	0
Total	39		5

Umpire—Mr. Pearsall, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Boughton and McAusland.

Fatal Shooting Accident.—John T. H. Raymond, a son of Prof. R. R. Raymond, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, aged 18, accidentally shot himself while hunting, last Saturday night, in the Adirondack country. A charge of buckshot passed through his thigh. He survived but two hours, dying at 11½ P. M. His remains were brought to Brooklyn last evening; and we understand the funeral ceremonies will take place this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at No. 101 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

Home Patriots.—The different Fire Departments on Long Island have been wonderfully strengthened within the last two weeks by the addition of a large number of patriots anxious to serve their country in some capacity——at home. Several of the recruits in the Western District Fire Department were on Saturday night presented with medals, by their admiring friends. The medals are made of leather, and are stamped "Fire Ladies."

Fire at Mattituck.—On Friday night last, the steam flouring mill of S. M. Halleck & Co., at Mattituck, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $7,000, upon which there was an insurance of $5,000 in the Firemen's and People's Insurance Companies of New-York City. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, because no fire had been used on the premises for several weeks, as the mill was undergoing repairs.

An Example.—A gentleman named Buck, residing on Livingston-street, yesterday morning offered a bounty of ten dollars each for the first ten men who enlisted in Capt. Stearns' company, now being raised for Col. Turnbull's regiment. We understand the whole number were forthcoming during the day.

Gen. Sweeney.—The Common Council Committee, appointed to make arrangements to give a suitable reception to Gen. Sweeney, have decided to present to that officer, in behalf of the city, a sword. The reception and presentation will take place at an early day.

Not Dead, but Prisoners.—Gilbert R. Babcock, Henry Ketchum and Wm. H. Collett, members of Company H, 71st Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and residents of Sag Harbor, who were reported as having been killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, have turned up as prisoners in Richmond.

Death from Lockjaw.—A boy named Wm. O. Merrall died, a few days since, at Southold, from lockjaw. It proceeded from taking cold in a bruised foot.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In bark Teresa, for St Thomas, W. I.—Ride Gonzalez, Lieut. F. Zielan, E. H. Perkins, S. Tereira, wife and sister; Rev. Edward Blyden, Marco Catuna.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Venus from Curacoa—R. E. Morse, United States Consul at Curacoa.

In bark Record from Matanzas—J. McAtee, M. Kenny.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 47 | Sun sets.... 7 25 | Moon rises... 1 01
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 20 | Gov. Island. 5 09 | Hell Gate.... 6 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. Ballau.

Ships Exchange, Channy, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Southern Chief, Higgins, London, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Conqueror, Boutelle, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Barks Symmetry, [illegible]; Arthur White, (Br.,) Wyman, [illegible] Haversham, (Br.,) Pierce, [illegible] Jewett; Carnopus, (Br.,) [illegible] Jackson.

Brigs Mary of Argyle, (Br.,) Windsor, St. Thomas, Jones, Smith & Co.; Gen. Barker, Nason, [illegible] Metcalf & Duncan; Sea Lion, Jarvis, Cadiz, C. & E. J. Peters; Nahant, Strout, Elizabethport, C. & E. J. Peters; Alma, (Br.,) Bode, St. Stephens, Darrell & Co.; Mary Emily, (Br.,) Grosenick, Demarara, Jos. Eneas.

Schooners Voiga, (Br.,) Kennedy, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Clifton, (Br.,) Belyeer, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Pleiades, (Br.,) McLellan, St. John, N. B.; Ruby, Tracy, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; W. Congdon, Williams, New-Orleans, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Teviot, Wilson, Inagua, Darrell & Co.; Thos. Jefferson, Kenney, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Louisville, (Br.,) Taylor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; St. Coonan, (Br.,) Coonan, Moncton, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; C. Thomas, Tuttle, Harrison Bar, Va., H. Buckingham; Susan E. Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Maracaibo, Henley, Portland, Me., G. L. Hatch.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Norwich, J. M. Duncan, Lieutenant-commanding, left Port Royal 13th inst., Stono Inlet 16th, Wilmington, N. C., 17th, came to this port to repair.

U. S. steamer Montgomery, C. Hunter, Lieutenant-commanding, from New-Orleans 8 ds. The following vessels were boarded: July 15, lat. 25 42, lon. 86 05, bark Eliza Ann, from Tobasco for Liverpool, July 3; same day, bark R. G. W. Dodge, from Trinidad for New-York; 16th, ship George Washington, from S. W. Pass for New-York, in lat. 24 15, lon. 84, sld. July 6; 17th, off Carrysport Reef, Br. brig Amethyst, from Laguna for Queenstown; same day, off Florida, brig H. Means, from Matanzas for Boston; 18th, lat. 29 03, lon. 79 35, brig A. F. Larrabee, from Sagua for New-York; same day, lat. 29 03, lon. 79 30, schr. R. W. Froth, from Cardenas for Baltimore; same day, lat. 29 46, lon. 79 30, brig Arena, from Matanzas for Queenstown; same day, lat. 30 05, lon. 79 25, bark Nuggett, from Cienfuegos for New-York.

U. S. steamer Eastern State, Teel, Beaufort, N. C., 60 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Samson, Dunning, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Berlin, Jackson, Plymouth, Eng., 34 ds., in ballast to Trask & Dearborn. June 29, lat. 46 12, lon. 40 30, was in co. with the ship Webster, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Ship American Congress, Woodward, London June 14, and the Isle of Wight 17, with mdse. and 200 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Ship Montebello, (of Thomaston,) Henderson, Liverpool June 12, with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Thos. Bayne, (Br., of Llandelly,) Howell, Llandelly 49 ds., with 460 tons coal to order. During first part of passage had strong westerly gales; remainder, light westerly winds and calms.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa July 5, with skins and specie to Joseph Foulkes' Sons. July 19 spoke bark Moonbeam, from Boston for Philadelphia.

Bark Record, (Br., of Liverpool,) Butcher, Matanzas 12 ds., in ballast to master. Has anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Courier, (Pruss.,) Mohr, Cork 35 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Fanny, (of Frankfort,) Lorentson, Cardenas July [illegible], with sugar to Wm. Ingolls.

Brig Troubadour, (Br.,) Daniels, Hillsboro, N. B., 11 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig T. W. Harris, (Br.,) Reynolds, St. Jago July 6, with sugar to D. R. DeWolfe.

Brig Contest, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Dykem, Matanzas 12 ds., in ballast to order.

Schr. P. Blake, Crane, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. H. D. Grindell, Millington, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Linden, Lovell, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Camille, Appleby, Eastport 4 ds., with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Flying Cloud, Hill, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Edwin, Pritchard, Eastport 5 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Alpine, Bray, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with ship-knees to E. R. Richards.

Schr. Wave, Spaulding, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. James Wixon, Young, Boston 2 ds., with fish.

Schr. Keren Hupuch, Kelly, Boston 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Charter Oak, Studley, Boston 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Gilmore, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. U. D. Blaisdell, Rockport 4 ds., with lime.

SAILED—Steamships Champion Aspinwall; Daniel Webster, and anchored at Quarantine.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Below.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool June 12, with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark Centurion, Young, Limerick June 2.

Bark Elbing, Rentel, Liverpool June 2.

Also, one ship and 2 barks.

Miscellaneous.

At Beaufort, N. C., July 19, U. S. gunboat Stars and Stripes, revenue cutter Forward, ship Marcia Greenleaf, barks Milton and Texas, brig Louisa P. Snow, schrs. N. H. Banks, Richard Vaux, John N. Genin, Wm. E. Stephenson, Kate Field, and J. S. Hess.

As the schr. Adelaide, of Portland, Me., with a load of shingles, was coming through Hell Gate on Saturday evening, she was run into by the steamer City of New-York, and cut down to the water's edge. The Adelaide was towed to Williamsburgh, where she now lies full of water. The City of New-York proceeded, having received but slight damage.

The steamship Blackstone, which was seized by order of Collector of Barney, and now lying in the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, has discharged her entire cargo. The Inspectors commenced to-day to examine the goods.

The U. S. steam transport George's Creek, at Pier No. 9 North River, is now loading subsistence stores for Harrison's Landing, Va.

New-Orleans, July 11.—The schr. Dirigo in order to get clear of the mud lumps, jettisoned a portion of her cargo. (By letter.)

Spoken, &c.

Baltic—schr., Baltic, of Provincetown, July 4, on the Banks. All well.

Lady Mulgrave—schr., from Cienfuegos, for Boston, 16 ds. out, July 15, lat. 33, lon. 75 55.

Relief—U. S. bark, off Capes of Delaware, July 18.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, July 5, brig Cyprus, McCullough, from Demarara for Cuba, to sail 14th; schr. A. F. Linnell, Snow, for New-York, 6th.

At St. Jago, July 6, bark Morning Star, for New-York in 4 ds.; Emily, of Boston, for do.

At Cardenas, July 9, bark Aberdeen, for Cork.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arrived from New-York—July 10, Sandusky, at Bristol; New-York and Camilla, at King Road; G. B. Lamar, in the Clyde; Ongula, at Deal; Windsor Forrest, Amenden and Shamrock, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Portland—July 11, Mary Elizabeth, in the Clyde.

Sailed for New-York—July 10, Cornelius and [illegible] Barbour, from Cardiff.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Oswego, Jane Duncan, Obarnwall, and Camillo, at Bristol; San Pietro, at Dublin; Elizabeth Leavitt, at Galway; D. R. Berry, at Bordeaux; Jane Daggett, in the Clyde; Ellen Maria, at Deal; Ironsides, Mamaroneck, Success, Jennie Beales, Atlantic, Charlotte and Emerald, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Holyhead and Florence Chipman, at Liverpool.

Arrived from St. John, N. B.—Adams, at Bristol.

Mem.—The Marengo, from Huelva for Liverpool, has been abandoned at sea; crew saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
XXX
ALE
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
NEW-YORK.